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LAST EDITION

RUSSIA'S NEED OF ALLIED AID SHOWN BY MR. NABOKOFF

Former Representative of Keren-
sky Government in London
Thinks It Is Not Too Late—
Country Will Survive Crises

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Dis-
cussing the Russian situation with The
Christian Science Monitor's represen-
tative yesterday, Mr. Nabokoff, repre-
sentative in London of the late Rus-
sian Provisional Government, referred
to the extreme importance of Great
Britain and her allies taking such
steps as may be possible to come to
the assistance of Russia.

Mr. Nabokoff indicated the vital
necessity of the establishment of law
and order there. He feels that it is
not too late now, and would still not
be too late, even when the present
military crisis on the western front is
over, for the Allies to assist Russia
in raising herself again out of the
present wreckage. He maintains
also that even if Russia passed
through years of anarchy, the country
would still survive and once more be-
come a great nation.

The present difficulty, he added, is
due to the sudden freedom of the
peasants from autocratic control,
which may have disastrous conse-
quences, especially in the southeast,
where annually large numbers of
peasants succumb from the consump-
tion of unripe fruit. In the present
lawless condition and absence of
control, coupled with the underfed
condition of the people, Mr. Nabokoff
contemplates the coming season with
something worse than anxiety.

Meanwhile, he recognizes that the
difficulty of the Allies in assisting
Russia is obvious, since unwise action
might throw Russia more completely
into the arms of Germany; and he
maintains that in some way an au-
thoritative body, speaking in behalf
of the people, must ask for support
from the Allies, which should be im-
mediately responded to, and in this way
Russia would be saved from a greater
disaster than the one she is now in-
volved in.

Disorder in Russia Increasing
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau—
LONDON, England (Saturday)—
Lord Robert Cecil could only confirm,
in his interview yesterday, his verdict
of last week as to the increasing dis-
order in Russia. No direct informa-
tion is available from Ukraine, he
said, but there, as elsewhere in the
territory of the former Russian Em-
pire, physical conditions are growing
worse and disorganization is increas-
ing, though not with such rapidity as
would be the case in a country more
highly organized previously.

Discontent is also increasing, and
enthusiasm for the Bolsheviks dim-
inishing, but simultaneously, he re-
gretted to say, German influence was
growing, especially in Moscow, his
attention having been drawn to the
publication of a letter by Mr. Teres-
chenko, Mr. Krensky's Foreign Min-
ister, denouncing the Bolsheviks as
Germany's tools.

Lord Robert said that the essential
point to realize regarding the Bol-
shevist creed was that it is anti-
national and its adherents have no
idea of national unity or even of pro-
moting national prosperity. They
recognize only classes, wherever they
are to be found, and hence are as
much opposed as the Germans to Rus-
sian predominance, or even to Russian
nationality.

Asked whether he considered Rus-
sian national consciousness had ever
existed, Lord Robert said that his im-
pression was that there was, before
the Revolution, little or no Russian
patriotism, in the Western European
sense of the word, but it was not true
to say there was no Russian feeling.
There was a common semi-religious
feeling for "Holy Russia," a sense of
 Slav brotherhood, and a membership
with one church, and while Tzarism
existed these ideas were crystallized
in the person of the Tzar. It was into
this framework that Bolshevism fitted,
with its new sea of ideas regarding
property, the brotherhood of man, and
so on, which appealed as a religion to
the Russian.

Lord Robert confirmed the an-
nouncement regarding the conclusion
of the agreement between Great Brit-
ain and Sweden, which was subject
to confirmation by the govern-
ments concerned. It was stipulated
that no details should be published un-
til then, but he hoped that the agree-
ment would be ratified, as it was most
important for both parties. Replying
to a question, he pointed out that this
would not mean the completion of a
chain of agreements with Northern
European countries, since no general
agreement of the kind existed with
either Denmark or Holland, though
small agreements on specific points
were constantly being concluded with
those countries, while an arrangement
with the Netherlands Overseas Trust
was one made with an organization in
Holland, not with Holland itself.

Mr. Tchitcherine Protests
MOSCOW, Russia (May 29)—(By
the Associated Press)—The Bolsh-
evist Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherine,
has protested to France against the
further retention of Russian troops on
the French front. The protest de-

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
Writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung
on the German food system, Herr von
Batoeki, former German Food Dic-
tator, says Germany's increasingly ef-
fective isolation from the world and
frequently unfavorable harvest condi-
tions in the territory of Germany and
her allies renders the food system of
prime importance and the emergency
bridge skillfully erected, is but narrow
and shaky and extended over the
yawning abyss of destruction. This
bridge has three main supports: bread,
potatoes and grain fodder. Should one
collapse Germany would lie at the bottom
of the abyss and every year in the last
months before harvest the supports begin
to shake and crack.

Meanwhile, a Berlin message states
that Germany, Austria and Hungary
recently agreed that whichever coun-
try begins the harvest earliest will
immediately send wheat supplies to
the other two. As the Hungarian har-
vest is invariably the earliest Hungary
will be the first country affected by
the agreement.

NEW Y. M. C. A. FUND DRIVE IS PLANNED

More Money and More Workers
Are Needed at Once to Carry
Forward the Plans Undertaken
in the War Zones in Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau—
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young
Men's Christian Association leaders
and supporters are holding a meeting
at the Bankers Club today to discuss
the details of a new drive for funds
which is soon to be begun. The
amount necessary for 12 months' work
with a largely increased staff has not
yet been decided upon. A campaign
for more workers is to be begun at
once. According to Dr. John R. Mott,
general secretary of the national war
work council of the Y. M. C. A., 3200
men workers are needed at once. They
are to work with French and Italian
troops as well as with Americans. The
association is calling for the very best
men available, but accepts none of
military age and qualifications. As
American troops are being rushed to
France in large numbers, many more
Y. M. C. A. huts are needed; also many
must be built to replace those de-
molished by the Germans in their
recent drive. A half million dollars,
which may be doubled later, has al-
ready been cabled over to replace the
huts behind the British lines which
were captured earlier in the spring.

ANTI-DRINK DECREE ISSUED IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Monday)—A decree
was issued yesterday by the French
army authorities categorically forbid-
ding the selling or consumption of
alcoholic drinks in the war zone. Vi-
olations of the order will be strictly
punished.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD ON WAY TO KANSAS

Service of the United Press Associations
CAMP MILLS, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen.
Leonard Wood is today on his way
back to Camp Funston, Kan. His last
act before leaving was to come here
to bid good-by to the members of his
old command, the eighty-ninth di-
vision, now stationed here.

DAILY INDEX FOR JUNE 3, 1918

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PRISONER EXCHANGE OFFER ACCEPTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—At
Hitchin, yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil
announced that Germany had accepted
the British offer regarding the ex-
change of prisoners. Negotiations had
commenced, and he hoped delegates
would meet shortly. Attacks on Lord
Newton, he added, had been very much
misconceived.

PRESS CONDEMNS HOSPITAL BOMBING

The Times Calls on Vatican to
Express Its View on Bom-
bardment of Paris on Days of
Religious Solemnities

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
press continues to devote considerable
space to the atrocities perpetrated by
the Germans in bombing hospitals
miles behind the lines and in the cruel
treatment of prisoners. Consequently
an increased interest is manifested in
the pending discussion of the question
of the exchange of prisoners and kin-
dred subjects at The Hague.

Referring to the bombardment of
Paris on Thursday last, The Times in
a leading article today states: "It was
announced that in pursuance of an
appeal received through the Vatican
from the Cardinal Archbishop of Col-
ogne the British Government had
consented, for religious and humane
reasons, that no British aircraft at-
tack should be made during that day,
the Feast of Corpus Christi, on cities
not in the vicinity of the battle front.
On the same day, the German long-
range guns bombarded Paris as they
did on Good Friday and Easter Sun-
day, struck a church and killed or
wounded 18 persons."

"The simple narration of these facts
reveals the abyss that divides the
British and German conceptions of
what a Vatican organ recently called
respect toward religious convictions
and the rights attached to them. It
indicates also what the allied nations
are inevitably tending to feel in regard
to the bearing of the Vatican toward
these incompatible conceptions."

"The British people are grateful for
the humane reports of the Pope and
half of their prisoners; they note also
that the Vatican disclaims all part in
and previous knowledge of the recent
action of the Irish (Roman) Catholic
episcopate; but they are uncertain
whether the Vatican is not neutral
toward the high moral and religious
issues underlying the war, issues in
regard to which they regard neutral-
ity as inadmissible."

"They feel that the war is essen-
tially a contest between right and
wrong, between organized devility
and the principles of Christian civil-
ization. Hitherto they have seen no
unmistakable sign that the Holy See
is unreservedly with the right and
against the wrong. They have seen,
to their regret, many signs in many
countries that the Roman Catholic
hierarchy has been with the wrong
against the right."

"They now see that when, through
the good offices of the Pope, their gov-
ernment accedes on religious and hu-
mane grounds to the request of the
prince of the Roman (Catholic)
Church that British armies shall re-
frain from certain acts of war, so as
not to disturb the celebration of a
great Roman Catholic solemnity by
German (Roman) Catholics, the Ger-
man Government sanctions and com-
mits acts of war against defense-
less French (Roman) Catholics on the
occasion of that very solemnity, there-

(Continued on page six, column five)

ALLIED LINE STILL HOLDS STEADILY ON WESTERN FRONT

French Pressure on Western Side
of New Salient May Render
Position of German Advance
Forces on Marne Precarious

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor
The eighth day of the latest great
battle began this morning, and in
some quarters, though this is sheer
speculation, it is beginning to be
doubted whether the new drive, so
carefully organized by von Luden-
dorff, is really intended to force its
way toward Paris, along the valley
of the Marne, or whether it is intended
to force Foch's reserves into his fight-
ing line with a view to a more terrific
blow elsewhere.

What has so far happened is that
von Ludendorff, having driven a new
great salient into the French line with
his base resting on the banks of the
Vesle as it flows from Rheims into
the Aisne near Soissons, and its
point touching the Marne at Chateau
Thierry, has apparently shifted his at-
tack from the south to the west, and
is endeavoring to bring the right flank
of his salient further forward in the
direction of Paris. The advantage of
the surprise is, however, probably by
this time lost to him, and he must be
beginning to find himself face to face
with the reserves which General Foch
must be massing between the Aisne
and the Marne. Up to Sunday night
he had been steadily held in his new
positions, with the result that the stub-
born resistance of the French, in the
direction of Soissons, had injected a
salient into the western side of his
own salient, one stretching from the
banks of the Aisne to the town of
Viezzy, south of Soissons, with its apex
at Chaudun. This salient must be par-
ticularly dangerous to him, for if the
French should break through here, the
whole line south to the Marne would
be cut off, and General von Below
would be compelled to retreat as best
he could, with the French pressing on
him, along the whole front between
the Ourcq and the Marne.

So far as can be judged von Below
has used up no less than 50 divisions
in his drive to the Marne. Of these
35 are reserve divisions, and have been
hurried forward to take the place of
the troops broken in leading the as-
sault, and to hold the ever-increasing
length of line caused by the formation
of new salients. That the German losses
have again proved colossal, especially
in the direction of Soissons, there is
not the slightest reason to doubt, in-
deed it is not a question of doubt, but
of certainty. The tenacity with which
the two allied wings at Soissons and
Rheims have held must, indeed, have
fearfully thrown out von Ludendorff's
plan. As usual his troops are work-
ing far behind their time schedule.
The massing, also, of the French avia-
tion corps has been disastrous to the
Germans in the disputed district.
Within the last few days they have
lost no less than 42 of their machines,
and this not only makes their work of
concomitance particularly difficult,
but is the cause of extreme and cease-
less danger to their lines of communi-
cation and their ammunition trains.
If General Foch could only make up
his mind that the present represents
the full force of von Hindenburg's
present attack, and that it is not to
be followed by another furious thrust
further to the north, he would prob-
ably have the battle well in hand. His
main difficulty at the present time lies
in his uncertainty of another attack,
which necessarily renders the whole-
sale throwing of his reserves into the
Soissons sector a matter of distinct
danger. Meantime the line holds
steadily.

British Hospitals Bombed

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN
FRANCE (Sunday)—(By the Associ-
ated Press)—British Red Cross hos-
pitals have again come under the Ger-
man bombing machines. This latest
attack began at 10:30 o'clock on Fri-
day night and the hospital airman
raided the same group of hospitals
which were attacked on May 19. Several
hospitals were hit and the casualty
list among patients and workers is
considerable.

One hospital was almost demolished
when an enemy aviator dropped an
explosive on it after getting his bear-
ings by letting fall a brilliant flare,
which lighted up the whole district.
The raid lasted two hours, but as
most of the hospitals were not
crowded, the casualties were much
lighter than in the previous bombard-
ment. One hospital, which had a large
number of wounded men in it, was
bombed, but comparatively few were
killed or wounded.

Sixth Air Raid Warning

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Paris has
experienced its sixth air raid warning
in one week. The attack was made by
several groups of enemy machines.
The barrage was the most intense yet
put up, only one Gotha succeeding in
reaching the city. The bombardment
of Paris by long-range gun continues.

General Foch and Marne Battle

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—
L'Homme Libre reports the Sarthe
(Continued on page two, column three)

HOTEL NOT TO ALLOW HEARST PUBLICATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—William R.
Hearst's publications hereafter will
not be sold on the premises of the
New Haven Hotel Company, managers
of the Hotel Taft. The management
has taken this action after consid-
erable deliberation, but will not state
specifically why the papers are not to
be sold thereon, other than that the
company has refused to let its news
agents handle Hearst publications.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION TO BE ACTED UPON

Federal Amendment Calling for
Enfranchisement of Women in
United States Likely to Come
Before Senate Within a Week

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is
every probability that the federal
amendment providing for the enfran-
chisement of the women of the United
States will come before the Senate
within a week. If it passes,
it will not be because enough senators
have been "converted to the cause"
in the old sense of the term, but be-
cause woman suffrage itself stands on
a different foundation.

Today men charged with responsi-
bility dare not evade the acceptance
of any instrumentality that offers as-
sistance in the winning of the present
war. If senators who formerly op-
posed the extension of the franchise to
women now favor it, or even are
wavering, it is in many cases not be-
cause they fear to antagonize the
formidable number of women who al-
ready have the vote, but because daily
the necessity of lining up the forces
of loyalty against those of a disloyalty
or less menacing because working by
indirection becomes more obvious.

Suffrage workers prate little now of
rights and justice as the basis of en-
franchisement. They are laying the
stress upon service and responsibility
—the service that loyal women can
render to their country in its hours of
need and the responsibility that women
feel for assuming larger burdens. To
waver would not be asking for the
vote at this time if they did not con-
sider it the greatest war measure in-
troduced into Congress. This whole
war is a big fight, not to gain terri-
tory, not to levy war indemnities, but
to fight for human liberty—in the lan-
guage of the President, "to make the
world safe for democracy." We as a
nation will go forward in proportion
to the faithfulness with which we live
up to our highest ideals. We cannot
lead the world to heights that we have
not scaled. We cannot expect to win
this war if we fight for democracy
abroad and fail to live it at home.

"There is among the senators a
realization that this is no time to think
of party prestige or advantage. It is
a time to act. With Prussian propa-
ganda still going on in this country,
who is going to stamp out that influ-
ence if the women of America have
no ammunition with which to fight?
Women can do all of the remedial
work that they are doing and have
been doing ever since the world began,
but there is only one way to stand
back of the government that, in turn,
is standing back of the men at the
front—by our ballots. The Russians
sent willing men to the front, but
without ammunition. Women today
are down in the trenches fighting for
human liberty. Do not let them, like
Russian soldiers, go down to defeat
for lack of ammunition. Give them
the vote. The suffrage amendment
will not pass in the Senate through
the efforts of any one person or of any
group of persons, but through the
united best thought of the people of
our country expressed through the
men who represent them in the Senate,
and every senator today stands not for
his own little locality, but for the
nation. Some of them are of presi-
dential timber; they dare not take a
backward step. This is a time when
state pride is absorbed and lost sight
of in the greater pride and greater
patriotism felt by the people of a
united country."

"The urgency of immediate action is
recognized and partisan politics are
forgotten. This is not a party mea-
sure. It is greater even than an Amer-
ican measure, it is a world measure.
We must get ready for the days of
reconstruction. Word has come to us
that the state legislatures are waiting
to endorse the amendment, and it is
believed that it will be ratified and
become a law not later than the early
part of 1920, perhaps sooner."

SOUTHERN DEFENSE HEAD

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Maj. J. Rut-
ledge Smith, chairman of the State
Council of Defense in Tennessee, has
been given supervision of the Coun-
cil of Defense activities in the South-
ern States.

CAMBRIDGE CONFERS HONOR ON MR. WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—In
the Cambridge Senate House on Sat-
urday a large assembly gathered to wit-
ness the conferring by proxy of the
degree of Honorary Doctor in Law
upon the President of the United
States. This year the Vice-Chancellor,
Dr. Shipley, presided and there were
present many military and naval offi-
cers, both British and American. Am-
bassador Page was to have been pres-
ent to act as proxy for President Wil-
son, but being unable to attend, Mr.
Irwin Laughlin, counselor at the
American embassy, acted instead.

The public orator, Sir John Landis,
speaking in Latin, referred to the
wellcome, eight years ago, to a son of
New Cambridge, across the Atlantic,
in the person of the famous exponent
of the strenuous life, Mr. Roosevelt.
Today they praised his second suc-
cessor, on receiving the extraordinary
honor of an honorary degree of Doc-
tor of Law, conferred in absentia.

GERMAN U-BOATS OFF NEW JERSEY

Official Navy Department State-
ment Says Three American
Schooners Have Been Sunk
Off Coast of United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy
Department, in an official statement
issued this afternoon, says that it has
received information that three Amer-
ican schooners have been sunk off
the United States coast by enemy
submarines. The complete official
statement is as follows:

"The Navy Department has been
informed that three American schoo-
ners have been sunk off this coast by
enemy submarines.
"The steamship Bristol, arriving at
New York this morning, reported that
the four-master schooner Edward H.
Cole was sunk by a submarine at 6:30
p. m. Sunday, 50 miles southeast of
Barnegat, N. J., and that the Bristol
rescued the crew and brought them to
port.

"It also rescued the crew of another
sailing vessel which was sunk. The
Bristol reported that she encountered
a submarine 38 miles off Barnegat at
4:20 p. m. Sunday, and that two sub-
marines were operating in that local-
ity.

"The steamship Grecian reported
that the schooner Jacob S. Haskell was
sunk by gunfire by a German subma-
rine in the same general vicinity at
noon, Sunday. The crew were re-
scued.
"It was also reported that the Is-
abella D. Willey was shelled by a sub-
marine.
"Captain Newcombe of the Cole
stated that his vessel was attacked by
a German submarine which boarded
him, took away his papers and placed
bombs on board. The captain and
crew took to the boats. Captain New-
combe stated that the submarine
which attacked him was about 200
feet long and carried two large guns,
one forward and one aft, and a
smaller gun amidships. He said he
saw distinctly one other submarine
behind the one which attacked him,
the second submarine being in the
nearby vicinity submerged with peri-
scope showing.

Porto Rico Boat Attacked

Message Is Received From Passenger
Steamship Carolina

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A wireless
S. O. S. call from the New York-Porto
Rico line passenger steamship Car-
olina, saying that she was being at-
tacked by a submarine, was received
here today.

Other Ships Reported Sunk

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One steamship,
one schooner and two or three other
vessels have been sunk off the Jersey
coast by a German submarine.
The ships were attacked some time
during the night according to infor-
mation received here. Details were not
immediately available.

The port authorities barred the de-
parture of outgoing ships this fore-
noon. Information received at the
Maritime Exchange here indicates
that as many as 15 vessels have been
sunk.

There have been reports for some
time that the German Admiralty con-
templated submarine attacks on ship-
ping on this side of the Atlantic.
The first intimation of this decision
came in an address delivered in Paris
by Georges Leygues, French Minister
of Marine, on May 12. In the course
of a review on the submarine situa-
tion, he stated that the Germans had
constructed a new type of submersible
cruisers with which to prey on ship-
ping and allied transports.

Late in May it was officially re-
(Continued on page six, column three)

FACTS COLLECTED TO SHOW GERMANY PLANNED THE WAR

Points Assembled That Are to
Be Placed Before Peace Con-
ference in Answer to Claim
War Was Forced on Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reiteration
of the Pan-German demands published
recently shows a persistent disposi-
tion to cling to the old falsehood
that the war was forced upon Ger-
many. For instance, it is noted here
by diplomats in the last representa-
tions from Berlin that the Pan-Ger-
mans will demand in the final account
around the peace table, "a war indemn-
ity commensurate with the enormous
sacrifices and losses of our people."

The tone of this representation is
that the enemies of Germany took
them by surprise, attacked them and
forced them to a war for their self
preservation. The Christian Science
Monitor has been able to assemble a
number of the facts that will be
placed before the conference in an-
swer to the hypocritical claim of Ger-
many that she was forced into the
war. These facts speak for them-
selves. They are as follows:

1. Laws of 1911, 1912, and espe-
cially 1913, increased the German
army in time of peace from 515,000 to
866,000 men. Great increase of ma-
chine-gun corps, aviators, etc. Enor-
mous stocks of munitions prepared.
Exceptional war tax levied of \$225,-
000,000. Special war fund (for ex-
pense of mobilization, etc.) increased
from \$30,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

2. Reconstruction of Kiel Canal
(connecting Baltic and North Sea)
hastened so as to be ready in early
summer of 1914. Fortifications of
Heligoland, etc., improved.

3. Strategic railways constructed
leading to Belgian, French, and Rus-
sian frontiers.

"Germany has made ready, at heavy
outlay, to take the offensive at a mo-
ment's notice, and to throw enormous
forces across the territories of two
unoffending and peaceful neighbors
(Belgium and Luxembourg) in her
fixed resolve to break through the
northern defenses of France, and thus
to turn the formidable fortifications
of the Vosges. She has prepared for
the day by bringing fully equipped
and admirably constructed railways
up to her neighbors' frontiers, and in
some places across them. . . . An im-
mense sum of money has been sunk
in these railways. . . . and there is
not the least prospect of an adequate
return on them as commercial ven-
tures. They are purely military and
strategical preparations for war with
France."—(See Fortnightly Review
for February, 1910, and February,
1914, and New York Times Current
History, II, 1000-10040.)

4. Accumulation of war matériel,
etc. Exportation of chemicals used in
making explosives greatly reduced in
1913-14, and importation of horses,
foodstuffs, and fats (used in nitro-
glycerine) greatly increased. Great
purchases of beds and hospital sup-
plies in May, 1914; embargo on stocks
of foreign pneumatic tires in Ger-
many; hasty collection of accounts
by German merchants; transfer of
bank balances, etc., from beginning
of July, etc.—(See Le Mensonge du 3
Août, 1914, pp. 9-10.)

"The most important document is a
circular dated June 9, 1914, in which
the German General Headquarters
orders all owners of factories to open
the mobilization envelopes in their
possession."—(Associated Press dis-
patch, dated Paris, February 3, 1915,
summarizing documents published in
the newspaper Le Petit Parisien.)

5. Recall of reservists from South
America, etc., in May and June, 1914.
6. Exceptional grand maneuvers of
1914. Ordered in May, these massed
"500,000 men in Cologne, the Grand
Duchy of Baden, and Alsace Lorraine
for the month of August."—(Le Men-
songe du 3 Août, 1914, p. 9.)

7. Preparations for stirring up
revolt in the British Empire.
(a) In South Africa. Reply of
the Kaiser (in 1913) to a communica-
tion from the future rebel leader,
Colonel Maritz: "I will not only ac-
knowledge the independence of South
Africa, but I will even guaranty it,
provided the rebellion is started im-
mediately."—(Speech of General
Botha at Cape Town, July 25, 1915.
See Rose, "Development of the Euro-
pean Nations," 5th ed., II, p. 379.)

(b) In British India. On July 8,
1915, indictments were brought in the
Federal Court at San Francisco
against 98 persons, including German
consuls, at which time the Federal
District Attorney said: "For more
than a year prior to the outbreak of
the European war certain Hindus in
San Francisco and certain Germans
were preparing openly for war with
England. At the outbreak of the war
Hindu leaders, members of the Ger-
man consulate here, and attachés of
the German Government, began to
form plans to foment revolution in
India for the purpose of freeing India
and aiding Germans in their military
operations." The leaders of these
defendants pleaded guilty to the charges
against them in December
1917.—(See War Cyclopaedia, under
"German Intrigue Against American
Peace.")

"Consideration of all testimony
leads to the conviction that the India
plot now before the Federal Court
here (in Chicago) is but a very small
part of the whole conspiracy. . . . The
defendants appear to have traveled

far and wide in promotion of their alleged work. And always, testimony indicates, German consuls were aware of what was going on and ready to give things a push. Pro-Germanism all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Hawaii, Manila, China, Indo-China, Bismarck, Java, and various parts of Africa has been brought into the case. No part, according to the testimony, seems to have been detached. All blended into the whole scheme, which is alleged to have had its inspiration and propulsion in Berlin. (The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 19, 1917.)

8. Coaling arrangements made for German naval vessels (June 14, 1914).

"A German cruiser, the Eber, was in dock at Cape Town a few days before the outbreak of war, and got away just in time. An intercepted letter addressed to the commander contained certain instructions from Berlin, which were dated June 14, 1914. These instructions revealed a complete system for coaling the German navy on the outbreak of war through secret service agents in Cape Town, New York, and Chicago.

"The commander of the Eber was given the names of shippers and bankers with whom he could deal confidentially, the essence of the plan being that a collier would leave Table Bay (Cape Colony) ostensibly bound for England, but really to meet a German warship at an agreed rendezvous. Naturally, so far as Cape Town is concerned, the arrangements have been upset owing to the discovery, and this, perhaps, explains why German cruisers have been more in evidence in North Atlantic waters than in the southern ocean." (Cape Town correspondent of The London Times, issue of Oct. 6, 1914.)

South Dakota Ruling

Defense Council Order That Use of German in Public Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—Teaching or preaching the German language, or its use in public meetings, has been prohibited in South Dakota by action of the State Council of Defense. The council came to this decision at its first meeting after reorganization. The meeting was attended by representatives from all sections of the State. A general survey of the needs and requirements of these different sections was placed before the council by the chairman of the county councils who were called in for consultation.

In this State there are several communities which have never even attempted to get into line with American ideals or American institutions, but have clung to their German language and customs, and now find it hard to break away from such when conditions have reached a stage where American citizens have little patience with such customs.

One of their German ministers, in complaining of orders to cease preaching in the German language, makes the appeal that he is not to blame for the fact that he cannot speak the English language except very brokenly, and that many of his congregation cannot understand any other language than German, but that America is to blame. It has not required them to take up American customs, but has allowed them to go on clinging to their old-world ideas for years, and now demands that they break them off at once. His claim is that they should have been required to take up the language and customs of the country when they came here, and long ago they would have been ready for a change.

The State Council, while it admits that there may be some blame along that line as to the country, takes the opposite position that the real blame is on the people who came to America to find the freedom which they could not get in Germany, and yet, instead of attempting to get into lines of American customs and institutions, they have stood aloof and tried to build up German communities instead, and in this they are more to blame themselves than is the country.

Aliens Must Help

Missouri Defense Council Prepares to Compel Aid to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Missouri Council of Defense at a meeting in Hannibal on Saturday decided to begin at once a survey of the property owned by aliens who refused to help the government. In many rural communities farmers were reported to have stated that they would raise no more food than was sufficient for their own needs. Many aliens owning property were named who had refused to subscribe to loans or Red Cross funds.

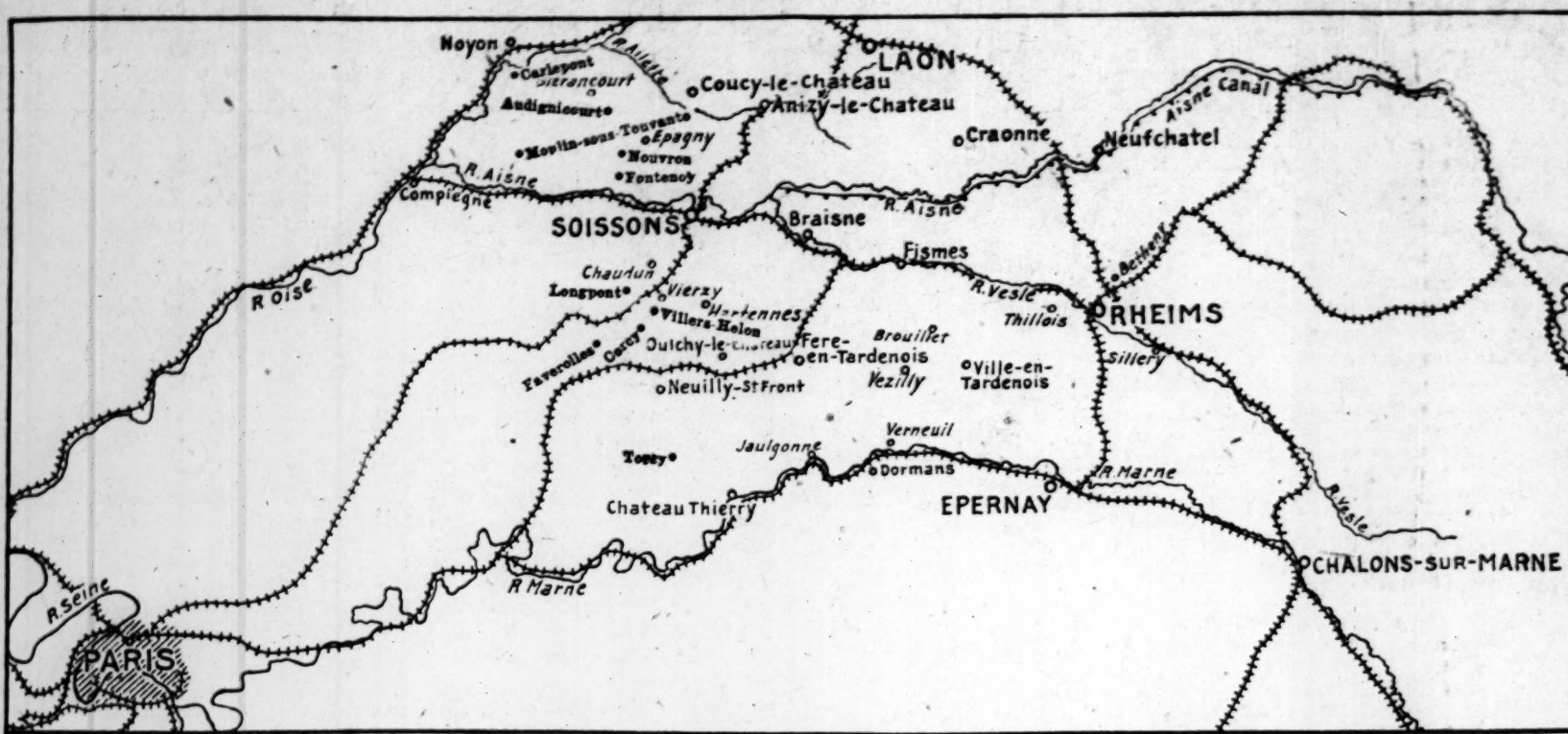
Attorney-General McAllister called attention to law of 1895 making it possible to institute a survey for alien holdings and to confiscate them when found. Under this statute, property, tangible or intangible, money, chattels, securities or lands belonging to aliens may be taken.

The council issued instructions to all county councils to conduct a crusade against the German language in the State, either in press, school or pulpit. But two public schools have continued it. Several weekly German papers persist, and Attorney-General McAllister stated that much propaganda was injected into them. Efforts will be made to force them to suspend. More conservation of wheat was urged.

German Colonists Sell Out

Valuable Palestine Property Purchased by the Zionists

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Abandonment of German colonizing undertakings in Palestine, which has been wrested by the British from Turkey, is predicted by the Zionist organization of America, in an announcement here today of the sale of one of the largest Ger-



The Valley of the Marne

Great German pressure is being exerted between the Oise and the Marne where the French troops by their counter-attacks are endangering the position of von Ludendorff's forces

ALLIED LINE STILL HOLDS STEADILY ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page one)

man settlements in the Holy Land to Jewish interests.

Zionist purchasers have obtained from the German Templar colonists, the statement says, the highly developed property at Sarona, in the Jaffa district, at a price far below its actual value. The colony, it is asserted, was the pride of the German colonizing policy in Palestine, and was so situated as to hamper expansion of Jewish settlement undertakings, a fact which convinced the Zionists that the Templars were unwitting tools of the German Government.

The Jews regard the German relinquishment of Sarona as indicative of the early sale by the Templars of their two remaining German colonies, Wilhelm and Sir Salem.

Spanish for German

Change in Language Teaching in New Haven Schools

Service of the United Press Associations NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Spanish will be substituted in the New Haven schools for German with many of the entering classes, and a number of the teachers who have been instructing in German will teach Spanish. Hardly more than two or three of the present German instructors will be retained. It will be necessary for those who have elected it for college courses to continue and finish their courses, and for that reason it cannot be eliminated at once from the schools.

The Governor's proclamation does not forbid the teaching of German, but prohibits the use of that language or any other foreign language as a medium of instruction.

Iowa Governor's Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—In an effort to settle what he says is a controversy in parts of the State as to the use of foreign languages, Gov. W. L. Harding has issued a proclamation in which it is provided: "English should and must be the only medium of instruction in public, private, denominational or other similar schools. "Conversation in public places, on trains and over the telephone should be in the English language. "All public addresses should be in the English language. "Let those who cannot speak or understand the English language conduct their religious worship in their homes."

AMERICA'S GREAT WAR PREPARATIONS

PARIS, France (Monday)—Capt. André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, in a talk with the correspondent of La Prensa of Buenos Aires dilated on America's preparations for full participation in the war.

Americans considered the war their own, he said, and their organization for the conduct of hostilities was the nearest complete of all the belligerents. In 1915, he added, 2,000,000 Americans would be in France, and the Germans, notwithstanding their repatriation of prisoners from Russia, would never be able to attain such a number of men on their side. He said that, therefore, the numerical superiority of the Allies was demonstrated.

In 1915, he continued, through the intensive building program the United States would have 12,000,000 tons of shipping. At present 2,000,000 tons already had been launched. He said the transportation of troops at the present time was six times greater in volume than some months ago, and that there was less danger being experienced in conveying them across seas. The training of the men was more rapid than under the English method, and the ability of the Americans in learning such maneuvers as bayonet assaults and grenade throwing surpassed that of all the Allies.

NEW ENGLISH SHIPYARD

LONDON, England (Monday)—At a spot on the northeast coast of England which was an open field at the beginning of March there has been constructed, in a manner which a correspondent of The Times describes as "almost magical," a fully equipped plant in which the keels of two steamships already have been laid. By the end of November there will be a complete shipbuilding yard, with eight berths and a fitting-out basin, capable of completing a ship every two weeks. A force of 2000 workers, including many women, is employed there.

Explanation to Be Asked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Renaudel, Socialist leader, has announced his intention of demanding an explanation from the government as to the circumstances which have led to a further loss of French territory to the enemy. M. Clemenceau is credited with the intention to refuse a debate which the Socialists will endeavor to raise at Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber. A declaration from him, however, on the subject of the latest military operations is expected.

Casualties in Karlsruhe Raid

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Four persons were killed, six seriously wounded and many slightly injured when 10 British machines attacked the open town of Karlsruhe at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, according to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. Two British airmen were shot down, it was declared.

Kaiser Visits Firing Line

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Emperor William went close to the firing line during his visit to the new battle front last week, according to Karl Rosner of the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. He inspected the captured positions along the Chemin des Dames, and at Fort Conde conversed with General von Boehm. "The Emperor watched the fighting near Soissons," Karl Rosner continues, "and several times went very close to this town, where a large fire was raging. He was recognized by troops just ready to march into battle."

The Emperor addressed them briefly on the military situation and the advance to the Marne. The troops cheered him loudly. He then was driven to Berry-au-Bac. Many times he expressed his admiration for the bravery and ability of his troops.

Paris Again Bombarded

PARIS, France (Monday)—The bombardment of the Paris region by the German long-range cannon was resumed today.

Denial by General Pershing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué of June 2, made public today, denies the German official report that Franco-American depots were captured by the enemy. "The German official communiqué," General Pershing said, "says 'Franco-American depots of numerous extent entered into our possession at Perch-en-Tardenois.' This statement is absolutely untrue, there being no American depots in that region."

Germans and Central Asia

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Germans steadily are pushing their economic control far into Central Asia where they are buying up available crops, including cotton, and placing orders for many years ahead, says The Daily Chronicle. The foundation of these developments is in the German control of Rumania and the Ukraine. "Control of the Rumanian and Ukrainian harvests would provide Germany, not only in this, but in any future war, with a complete solution of her food problem," the paper adds. "She would also, thanks to her unlimited access to Central Asia, have little further trouble with any but tropical raw materials. Her eastern policy can only be undone adequately by the Allies after they have achieved victory, but more attempts ought to be made now to frustrate present developments."

Allied Prospects Improve

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—

L'Homme Libre, referring to the German offensive which, owing to the allied troops' concentrations from the North Sea to the Oise, has opened toward the Marne from the Ailette, with a subsequent change of direction toward Compiègne and Villers Cotterets to take the allied positions at Montdidier and Noyon in the rear and subsequently force an allied retreat on Paris, says, "Up to the present this vast scheme has only succeeded as regards its first part, and the remainder of the plan is in a fair way to end in complete defeat."

"As important French concentrations in the salient formed by the new front are beginning to have their effect, there is every reason to believe the enemy will experience a complete hold up and the allied economy in the use of reserves will surely enable more powerful counter-attacks to be made than those after the battles of March and April." An extension of the enemy's successes, L'Homme Libre concludes, need not therefore be feared.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday reads as follows:

"There have been artillery duels at many points along the front. British local attacks south of the Lys and north of Albert failed, with heavy losses."

"Southeast of Noyon, in spite of the violent resistance, we pressed the enemy back to the wood from Carlepont and Montagne. We captured the heights east of Moulins-sous-Touvent and strongly wired enemy lines west of Noyon."

"In an attack on both sides of the Ourcq River we threw the enemy back over the Savieres sector and captured the heights of Passy and Courchamp (Chateau Thierry sector)."

"At the Marne the situation is unchanged. A section situated on the northern bank of Chateau Thierry has been cleared of the enemy. Northeast of Verneuil and on both sides of the Ardre there were violent counter-attacks by the French. The enemy was repulsed with sanguinary losses. "East of Rheims, in a local thrust, we penetrated French trenches near St. Leonard, and took prisoners among the garrison of Fort Pompelle, which was temporarily occupied by us."

"A Franco-American depot of enormous extent fell into our hands near Cuts and south of Tlerancourt. "From the northern bank of the Aisne we advanced, amidst violent local fighting, as far as Noyon and Fontenoy."

"Desperate counter-attacks were delivered by the French with fresh divisions, which were brought up by railway and motor cars, against the troops advancing across the Soissons-Hartennes road. In the evening bitter fighting was decided in our favor."

"We pursued the retreating enemy as far as the heights to the east of Chaudun, Vierzey and Blazy."

"On both sides of the Ourcq River we have crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and again and again breaking the enemy's resistance, have reached the heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry. Between Chateau-Thierry and east of Dormans we have reached the Marne. From the Marne to west of Rheims we fought our way toward the Verneuil-Ourcq, Sarcy, Champigny etc."

"Yesterday's fighting again resulted in the bringing in of several thousand prisoners and rich booty. In the last two days we have shot down 36 enemy airplanes."

"The artillery battle revived frequently. Local attacks by the enemy south of Ypres failed."

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Monday)—"There is nothing to report from the sectors occupied by our troops."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Successful local operations were carried out by our troops last night in the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin and Merris. Our line has been advanced slightly at these points, and 195 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars have

been captured by us. Our casualties were light."

"Successful raids resulting in the capture of 20 prisoners, three machine guns and a trench mortar were carried out by us also, southeast of Arras, northwest of Lens, and west of Merville."

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed south of Villers-Bretonneux."

The War Office issued a statement, on Sunday, which reads as follows:

"London troops carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras, and captured 27 prisoners and a machine gun. A successful raid was carried out by us also southeast of Lens and north of Bethune. We captured a few prisoners in each case."

"Hostile artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, and it also has been active along our front between Albert and Arras and in the Ypres sector."

"The total number of prisoners taken by us in the recent fighting in Aveluy Wood was 72."

Last night's report says: "Except for artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing to report from the British front."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Our troops continued their counter-attacks during the night along the whole front between the Ourcq and the Marne and gained ground at several points. A violent German attack, delivered on both sides of the road between Chateau-Thierry and Paris, was broken up by the French fire southeast of Boursches. Everywhere else the French maintained their positions."

"The losses suffered by the enemy in these actions were heavy. The French took hundreds of prisoners."

"The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement: "German pressure continues with intensity on the front between the Oise and Marne. Extremely violent attacks in the region north of the Bois Carlepont and Moulins-sous-Touvent were repulsed. French troops have ejected the enemy from positions north of these points."

"Mont de Choisy, attacked four times by the Germans and taken by them, was recaptured at the point of the bayonet by French soldiers, who remain in control."

"Between Vierzey and the Ourcq the Germans took possession of Longpont, Corcy, Paveroilles and Troesnes, but by an energetic return to the offensive French troops again occupied these localities."

"On the River Marne the Germans have reached the heights west of Chateau-Thierry. The French hold that portion of the city situated on the left bank of the river."

"Violent fighting is in progress along the Dormans-Rheims road, which the Germans have crossed with light forces in the region of Olizy-Violaine and Ville-en-Tardenois."

Sunday night's report says: "The battle continued today. The enemy's principal efforts were between the region north of the Ourcq and the Marne. Our troops stood the shock with firm courage. The Germans recaptured Paveroilles, but their attacks against Corcy and Troesnes failed."

"West of Neuilly-St. Front our counter-attacks drove the enemy back on Passy-en-Valois. We recaptured Hill 163 in this locality."

"Further south, on the front of Torcy-Boursches, two enemy attacks were broken up."

"On our right, we captured Champplat, and gained some ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois."

"On the Rheims front there was no change."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday night issued the following statement:

"The day was marked by a series of powerful attacks by the Germans along the whole front comprised between the Oise and the Marne. Our troops, after alternate advances and withdrawals, have given no ground except before forces superior in numbers, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne we withdrew our positions to the northern outskirts of Carlepont Wood and on the heights west of Audincourt as far as Fontenoy."

"All the enemy attempts west and south of Soissons, as far as north of Vierzey, were in vain."

"Further south the battle has taken on a character of particular violence on both sides of the Ourcq. The en-

emy is master of Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front."

"Our troops are maintaining the battle on the line of Villers-Ecluse, Farroy, Pries, Monthiers, and Etrépilly. We hold Chateau-Thierry."

"The situation remains the same north and northwest of Rheims. Southeast of that town a violent enemy attack, supported by tanks, drove us momentarily from Fort Pompelle on the railroad, but an immediate counter-attack regained the fort."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

"On the mountain front the artillery duels have been revived again at many points. Last night an Italian thrust in the region of the mouth of the Piave River was repulsed by our fire."

RUSSIA'S NEED OF ALLIED AID SHOWN BY MR. NABOKOFF

(Continued from page one)

clares that Russian neutrality makes it imperative that Russian soldiers be immediately removed from France.

A division or more of Russian troops have been in France since 1916. The Russians, however, never took a very active part in the fighting and have not been mentioned in official reports recently.

Russia to Negotiate With Finland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—In a note to Count von Mirbach, Mr. Tschitcherine, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, announces the Russian Government's acceptance, in view of the desirability of a speedy and complete agreement with the Finnish Government, of the German Government's proposal regarding the regularization of Russian-Finnish relations.

This proposal involves the Russian Republic's cession to Finland of the western part of Murman, with its outlet to the sea, which means the loss of Russia's only ice-free port. In return Finland is to cede the Russian Republic Ports Ino and Raivola on the condition that they are not fortified.

Germany to Confer With Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German papers state that the German Government has approved the Russian proposal for a fresh conference with a view to supplementing the peace treaty, and proposes that it shall meet in Berlin under Dr. von Kuehlmann's presidency.

New Dictator of the Don

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—The Russian papers state that the Cossack hetman, General Krasnoff, has proclaimed himself dictator of the Don and announced that "the government of the great Don troops will be based on the law of the Russian Empire, the decrees and laws issued or made by the provisional or Soviet Government, being declared null and void."

Meanwhile General Krasnoff's first order announces that the external enemy of yesterday, Austria-Germany, has entered the Don region to act in alliance with his government in suppressing the Red Guards and reestablishing order.

Mr. Tschitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has communicated with the Russian plenipotentiaries in Berlin, denouncing General Krasnoff as an adventurer who has sold himself to both sides, and declaring that every advance of Germany toward the east on the plea of securing self-determination of peoples, is in contravention of promises given and an attempt to strangle Russia.

Russia Adopts Daylight Saving

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—With a view to saving light, the Soviet Government has decided to advance the time by two hours throughout Russia, the order taking effect from 10 p. m. May 31 to 1 a. m. Sept. 16, when the clock will be put back one hour only.

Germanization of Finland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The completeness of the Germanization of Finland is indicated by an announcement yesterday that all licenses for import into Finland must be approved by German officials.

Railways in Finland

MOSCOW, Russia (May 29)—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans are building two temporary railways in northern Finland. One line runs eastward toward Kem on the Murmansk railway in Russia and the other north-eastward from a rail-end in Finland toward Peteng Bay, which is included in the strip of the Murmansk region which Russia is preparing to cede to Finland. Construction work is easy as there are many small lakes which can be utilized.

Counter-Revolutionary Plot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—A communication from the Soviet Government to its Berlin representative announces the partial mobilization of several classes of workmen and poorer peasants in Petrograd, Moscow, and the Kuban and Don regions, a declaration of a state of siege in Moscow, the taking of energetic measures against the press and the making of a number of arrests, measures which are described as necessary in view of the widespread counter-revolutionary plot designed to exploit the situation produced by the loss to Russia of the granary constituted by the Ukraine. The communication states that the

four depots in the Kuban and Don regions are menaced by a counter-revolutionary band, which, although not representing any power by itself, hopes by means of complications in those regions to provoke foreign intervention.

The mutiny of the Tscheco-Slovak corps, which have captured several important railway junctions and lines, may be partly attributed to this plot, it states, while in other regions large owners are mobilizing well-to-do peasants for common resistance against the government's efforts to commandeer the stocks of flour which they are concealing for the purpose of future speculation and in the cities the counter-revolutionary agents are trying "to excite the starving masses against the Soviet Government, though knowing perfectly well that the establishment of any other government would only involve an increase of famine."

The counter-revolution, completely bankrupt in the interior of Russia and defeated in the open struggle with the popular masses, derives its strength, the communication continues, from the influence of foreign capital opposed to the revolution, and while divided as to what means to employ to crush the workers and peasants, is united in its efforts to crush the Russia of the Soviet.

The Soviet Government, having appealed to bourgeois representatives in view of their technical competence, the counter-revolutionaries mistakenly concluded that it would not dare to take severe measures against counter-revolutionary plots. The bourgeoisie will now learn that it grossly miscalculated.

It imagined the Red Army was being organized on a voluntary basis because the government did not dare to undertake compulsory measures, but the latter has now decreed a partial compulsory mobilization in two industrial provinces and in two provinces fertile in corn, thus transferring the question of bread into the hands of those who are starving and entering upon a determined battle for the maintenance of the political and social conquests of the revolution.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 35.

Number that have voted to favor, 12.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 35.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 16.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

GERMANS DECEIVE PEOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

The Hamburg Courier states that the Germans have now requisitioned the whole of the cattle and grain remaining in occupied Polish districts and are stamping the sacks of grain and branding cattle with the word "Ukraine" with a view to creating in Germany the impression that the anticipated supplies from the Ukraine are arriving.

Save wool—wear dresses like these

\$29.50

Women's taffeta tunic dresses, \$29.50

New shorter sleeves and sash with wooden bead ends. Several colors with gray Georgette.

New—Georgette veiled taffeta frocks with boutonnières embroidered on their crisp organdie collars.

SOME JOURNALISTIC CHANGES IN SPAIN

Newspaper World of Spanish Capital to Have Several New Additions—The Activities of Pro-German Press

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Most interesting reports are in circulation concerning great developments in the newspaper world in the Spanish capital, and it has been possible to verify some of them and gather definite particulars. Great changes are coming over journalistic methods in Spain, and they may have far-reaching effects. At the present time, and for long past, Spain, like other parts of Europe, has suffered severely for want of wood pulp for paper manufacture, and certain restrictions have had to be made but their effect has not been very apparent to the general public, and certainly any such shortage as exists will not be any impediment to the beginning of new enterprises. At least five new journals, four being of the daily variety, and one a high-class weekly illustrated periodical, are spoken of as likely to make their appearance shortly. Offices have been taken, printing machinery installed, and, chosen, La Jornada being the attractive name, meaning the day's work or march, or effort, of one of them.

This latter should have made its appearance about the middle of April, but one of the leading journalistic lights of the capital, who had been engaged for high editorial office, ultimately found himself in disagreement with the proprietors on certain important questions and severed himself from the enterprise. It is stated also in reliable quarters, that a certain eminent party politician who suffered defeat at the last elections and aspires to power other than that to be obtained in the Cortes is about to have a daily newspaper started for the advocacy of his views and the consolidation of his party. The editor is to be a public man who is well known in connection with the work of the Ateneo. It is said that behind this scheme there is an eminent capitalist of Bilbao who in recent times has evinced a desire to become a newspaper proprietor and has made efforts to secure the purchase of one or two evening journals of Madrid.

Again it is reported that the Viscount de Eza, who was Minister of Public Works in the last Dato government and in that capacity showed a keen imagination and a lively appreciation of the agricultural necessities and possibilities of the country, is about to start a newspaper of a general character, but one paying special attention to agriculture and having the avowed object of promoting and defending the interests of the agriculturist. There is also a member of the present national government and a politician whose star, notwithstanding some vicissitudes, has seemed to be in the ascendant, for some time past, and is now established definitely as the leader of a party known as the Alibists, representing a peculiar shade of democratic Liberalism, which is not always easy to distinguish from some of the other varieties. The illustrated weekly, which he contemplates, is to be started on the lines of the best periodicals of the class that are published in the United States, and is a well-known editor who has had considerable experience in illustrated journalism has been engaged to conduct it.

But in some senses more important than any of the above schemes are two of which it is possible to speak with a considerable certainty. Two new daily newspapers are about to make their appearance which, while being general newspapers of the highest class, giving news from all over the world and articles by the best writers on the most serious subjects, will make a special point of favoring the Entente in the matter of international affairs, and this is one of the main ideas in launching them. One of them will be under the direction of Señor Miguel de Haezu, a publicist who is well known in London.

To some considerable extent these new journals will be modeled on the line of El Sol, the new Madrid daily, which has been the most conspicuous success ever known in Spain, and has undoubtedly marked an epoch and the beginning of a new era in Spanish journalism. When it was being designed, all the old traditional Spanish molds were abandoned, and the best features of Parisian and American journalism were incorporated, the latter element being particularly marked. In addition to this, the paper developed some entirely new features. Its news service, home and foreign, is one of the best in the world, and on many occasions during its short existence it has captured exclusive news of international importance and of a sensational character. It has been particularly active in exposing the German machinations, and has brought down the wrath of the German Embassy on its head. Its special pages of a magazine character, devoted to the study of agricultural, educational, financial and economic matters, and embracing articles by the best writers, are a strong feature.

El Sol is avowedly on the side of the Allies. So also, and vigorously, will be the two new journals that are being referred to as about to appear. If to some this should seem strange at this time of day and in a country which, in some respects, has revealed marked pro-German tendencies on the part of a considerable section of the population, it must be remembered that a good majority of the best intellectual classes are pro-Allies, including a corresponding majority of the best journalists and writers. It has been very

disagreeable to this body to find such a large part of the Madrid press entirely in the hands of the Germans. Again the new commercial agreements and the policy that Germany is now pursuing with the object of cutting Spain off from all trade with America, have awakened a large section of the business community to the imperative necessities of the case in the way of bringing about an even closer understanding with the Allies, with whose fortunes those of Spain are clearly bound up. It is also realized that as there is no limit to the future possibilities of these ties, owing to the march of events in the war, it is necessary that the Spanish people should be educated to the facts of the case as they never have been.

At different times various statesmen and politicians, recognizing the signs of the times and the fact that the Spanish country people are probably as badly informed upon the circumstances of international politics and their own situation as the people of the remotest parts of Russia, have announced their determination to conduct educational campaigns, and have actually made a beginning, but these efforts have been of short duration and it is recognized that the only way in which the people can be brought to an adequate knowledge of the facts of the situation is by the slow, insistent grinding process of the daily newspaper.

Hitherto, with the exception of El Sol, which has eight large pages and is sold for 10 centimos, and El Liberal, which, though vigorous, has been conducted more on old-fashioned Spanish lines and is somewhat weak, as a general newspaper, there has been no popular journal consistently, thoroughly and openly devoted to the cause of the Allies. Some, such as La Correspondencia de España and El Diario Universal, are wholeheartedly pro-Allies, but, though they have good circulation, they are read chiefly by the better and more educated classes. Journals, again, like La Epoca, which for intellectual tone and thought have perhaps no superior in the capitals of Europe, are carefully insistent upon Spanish neutrality, and, even if they have any pro-Allies leaning, they disguise them.

On the other hand, the pro-German press has been most militant ever since the beginning of the war. It really makes no secret of the German subsidies. Some, like the Tribuna, let everybody know that they are worked from the German Embassy. Despite this fact, the public does not always seem to make the necessary discount from the news that is published in them and the views expressed. It is a curious circumstance that the two daily newspapers that are the organs of the present Premier and his immediate predecessor, Señor Maura and Señor García Prieto, respectively (although both these Ministers have graduated to some extent from more or less pronounced pro-German inclinations to something much more appreciative of the necessity of good understanding with the Allies), are both pro-German, one being La Accion and the other La Mañana. Both have necessarily toned themselves down in recent times, but at the time of Señor García Prieto's advent to power, La Mañana was in the way of making some very striking pro-German declarations, and on more than one occasion sought to defend German aggressions made in defense of Spanish interests. The pro-German papers make up formidable battalions. El Debate, El Dia, El Correo Español, La Nacion and others fly the German flag in a boastful way. There are others, like the illustrated daily, A. B. C., a remarkably well-conducted paper, which make some good show of neutrality, but which are pro-German behind it all, and whose influence in that direction is subtly exercised.

Others again are a constant puzzle, for they seem to wobble much in their views and are with the Allies now, and the Central Powers next, while there is a not unimportant section of the Madrid press which has definitely changed over from one side to the other more than once during the war. A good example of this is El Parlamentario. For a long time after the beginning of the war, this newspaper was strictly neutral. The editor then became a member of the staff of La Nacion, which was pro-German, and as the result El Parlamentario became pro-German also. Some time later, however, this editor went his way, and El Parlamentario immediately became strongly anti-German. Only quite lately the paper published the announcement that if the German army entered Paris the whole of the editorial staff would enlist in the French Army. A friendly contemporary in commenting upon this announcement said that there was a section of the Madrid press that made such romantic declarations desirable even in the most necessary, and unlikely that the sacrifice would be needed, for Paris was farther from the firing line than it appeared.

PURCHASE OF CEREALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Hold-ers of licenses from the Ministry of Food under the various restriction orders permitting the use of certain quantities of cereals or cereal products for other purposes than human food, are officially informed that, under the conditions which have been laid down by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, for the sale of all imports under the notice issued April 10, purchases can only be made from an importer, broker or dealer holding a license to trade in these products; and it will be necessary when purchasing supplies for use under a "user's license" to produce to the seller for his endorsement and return a "purchaser's" license. Application for such license should be made to the Ministry of Food (Flour and Bread Section), 2, Waterloo Place, S. W. 1, and should state the nature and quantity of products required to be purchased and particulars of the user's license held by the applicant.

TRAMPING OUT THE NONSENSE

High on my hedge of hush and tree
A blackbird sings his song to me,
And far above my lined book
I hear the voice of wren and rook.

"How's that?" I said, when he quoted the words.

"It's poetry and spring," he said, "and spring's too poetic for anything but poetry, and Irish poetry at that."

"Fantastic nonsense," I said.

"Well, spring's fantastic," he said, "it must be expressed in its own language. Do it better. Express the green of those young birches," he said pointing out of the window, "in sober language describe their white stems." Then, melodramatically, "Matter-of-fact one, speak to me of spring."

"Come for a walk," I said. "I'll tramp the nonsense out of you."

"Only," he said, catching me up, "only I'll make no bargain! If I go, I'll talk. Spring's everywhere and you can't get away from her."

"To think," said I, sardonically, as we set out, "that I should have em-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Come for a walk. I'll tramp the nonsense out of you."

barked upon a walk, at this time of year of all others, with a child of nature."

"Look up under the branches," he said, disregarding my sally and catching me by the arm. "Skim the ground with your eyes to the very top of the hill and tell me if that mist of twigs is pink or purple."

"Gray," I said, "shot with pink and brown."

"Positively wonderful," he said. "So it is. Neither pink nor purple."

"It's elusive," I said. "Absolutely defies a regular description. Anyway," I added, "it bores me to try."

"One moment!" he said—he had me by the arm again. "That orchard! It's later than anything else. Ever so much! and—looking round—while all the other colors are—are—"

He stopped, seeking for some high-flating thought.

"Rioting," I said, interrupting the fine reverie.

"Yes, rioting," he said. "It's a fair riot, all these greens fighting each other, and the apple orchard is surely—"

"Reserved," I offered by way of assistance, "and refined," I added, "because the buds are so small and of such a delicate gray-green; then the stems and branches—" I said, throwing it back to him to supply the rhapsody.

"Great, great," he said, with his head in the air. "Well," he went on pressing the question, dreamily, "what are they?"

"They're intricate," I said, "and with those gray-green buds they make a kind of magical, interlaced tracery upon the sky."

"Oh, yes," he said carelessly. "I believe they do, but the grass," he began, "the grass is queer, it's so—"

He was at a loss for a word again.

"Isn't it something," I said, looking at it in a very commonplace way and trying to appraise it correctly, "something between an emerald and a bit of jade? It's too—too gentle a green to call emerald, and too blue to call jade."

A pond-weed green, or water under trees—with that reflected blue from the sky mingling."

He looked at it critically, his head on one side, saying nothing. We went on. Some anonymous caught his eye. I had almost dreaded his seeing anonymous, because I felt sure he'd stop to make poetry over them. But he did not. He only pointed to them with his stick.

"Nice little patch," was all he said, smiling.

"Yes," I said, "I suppose you know they call them windflowers in some places? It's quite a good name for them." I went on: "In amongst the sturdy grass and push of growing things, they always seem to me like an embodied puff of wind, or as if the wind had caught up some petals, hustled them along and then tied them to the ground."

"So they do," he acquiesced, evidently too much taken up with organs in the tree tops or music in the stones to notice my humdrum talk. Presently he came out of the clouds.

"Look," he said, "some elm blossoms still lingering there."

"Yes," I answered, looking up.

"And," he continued, "close by it is a wild cherry."

"Just bursting," I said smiling.

"How curious the contrast is."

"Contrast?" he questioned, "why contrast?"

"Can't you see it?" I asked. "Why, the elm has that holding-on look that winter gets. Its blossom is a kind of protest against too great confidence in the promises of spring. Elm blossom is strong, and petalless, but the cherry blossom is all the other way. Its white petals are so fairylike, so inconstant—"

"Yes?" he said questioning, as I stopped for a word.

"So timid," I said, conscious that I

was falling very far short of the mark.

"Do you think so?" indignantly, scarcely noticing my words, for we had reached the top of a hill and I felt instinctively that we were approaching a lyric moment. We stood together leaning on our sticks. The country stretched out for miles below us. On the right it rolled away, beyond the peach orchards, toward the mountains; on the left, back to the great city, and before us, interminably, levelly, on toward the sea. He did not speak. "Now," I thought, steeling myself, for "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." All, however, that he said was, "A wide prospect."

"Spring," I said expansively, feeling it as a living force.

"What," he said slowly, looking round, "would you call the color of the peach orchards?"

"They are more of a flush than a color," I said, scrutinizing them closely. "Curious," I said at length, "how difficult it is to confine an essence to a phrase."

"Try," he said simply.

"They are like the dawn," I replied, cautiously, thinking it out. "For all the world as if the sun were coming up the sky. That first bloom that spreads itself over the cool sky. It's impossible," I decided, "to find words for this thing."

"And the color of the mountains?" he said, leading me on, "they're more prosaic, more in your line, more substantial, eh?"

"But the spring has made everything unsubstantial," I said. "Why, there's a kind of—web of shimmering pink climbing over the blue of the mist that encircles the mountain. It comes up from the peach orchards—in a way," I said, nonplussed for a while. "It deprives one of speech. The tongue of an ordinary man is not up to it."

"But," he said, "everything has its right to a word."

"It has a right anyway to an idea," I replied.

"Well," he said, "let's have your idea."

"It's the vastness," I said, trying after something at the back of the mind, "the miracle of it, the 'where has it come from?' kind of a question that tangles in one's brain. It's—the wonderful efficiency of the whole thing, its unconscious expression—of power. Its determination to be—"

"Do you see it that way?" he said slowly. "But what has that all got to do with the color?"

"Everything," I said, nettled, not wanting to explain.

"Well, go on," he said, "you're so good at it, go ahead."

"Why," I said, at last, anxious to work it now that I had begun, "the color is part of its light-hearted indifference—its almost brutal—I use the word for want of a better—youthfulness, its elated optimism in the face of human affairs." I paused.

"Well," he urged.

"Well," I said, suddenly tired of the subject, "it's your turn now."

"Oh," he said, with an atrocious infection, "this is your party. I'm no poet. I only risk like a lambkin in the spring, while you are positively epic. Let's get back," he said, "and write it all down, 'lest we forget.' By the way," he added, with a grin, "you never told me the color of those mountains."

"And I'm not going to," I said, for I began to think that he was getting at me.

—K. L.

J. H. THOMAS IN DUBLIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, addressed a large public meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, recently, over which Mr. William O'Brien, president of the Irish Trades Congress, presided. Delegates representing different branches of Irish railway men affiliated with the central body attended the meeting, from all parts of the country. The Irish railway men, Mr. Thomas said, must feel the great benefit they had received from being connected with an English union. He pointed out that before the war the wage in Ireland was as low as 14s. a week, whereas they were now enjoying a war bonus of 21s., which he was able to announce was to be raised to 24s. a week. Speaking of conscription, Mr. Thomas said he opposed it for either Ireland or England, but he came out on recruiting platforms because he could not conscientiously oppose conscription unless he did something for voluntarism. Mr. Thomas spoke of the violation of Belgium and of the treatment accorded to Russia by the Germans, and said it was for freedom from such possibilities the Allies were fighting.

ZANZIBAR AND THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Government of Zanzibar has offered His Majesty's Government a further sum of £20,000 as a contribution toward the cost of the war, and His Majesty's Government has gratefully accepted the gift. This is the fourth gift made to His Majesty's Government by the Zanzibar Government in this manner, sums of £10,000, £20,000, and £20,000 having been presented in 1915, 1916, and 1917 respectively.

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MEETING OF THE SPANISH CORTES

Owing to Practically All Parties Being Represented in Government, Probable Character of the Debates Arouses Interest

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is certain that not for long past have there been more pregnant discussions in the Spanish Parliament than those which have taken place in the debate upon the reply to the King's message. In view of the circumstances attending the establishment of the new national government, the Chamber was naturally keenly expectant, and the session was approached with a feeling that there was something better to do than merely make long-winded speeches of a simply polemical character, as has been the custom in the past.

The constitution and the grouping of the parties presented some novel aspects, and with nearly all the principal parties represented in the government—the extreme Left being the most notable exception—there was curiosity to see what would be the attitude in debate of the followers of the various ministers. Besides this there were several burning questions to be considered, notably that of the proposed and promised amnesty, affecting particularly the prisoners incarcerated in the Cartagena gaol as the result of their machinations on the occasion of the revolutionary strike last year. Before the debate began also there were rumors that, notwithstanding the conspicuous omission of all reference to Morocco in the King's speech, the subject would be brought forward and an attempt would be made to force the government to declare its policy.

At the outset, the official form of reply to the royal address was drafted by a committee of the Chamber. This was a very wordy and lengthy affair, which said little in many words. After opening with expressions of congratulation and homage, the reply proceeded to deal point by point and in a platitudeous way with the paragraphs in the King's speech. It stated that it was a matter of very special congratulation that amid so much discord and with all the strength of their neutrality the government had maintained friendly relations with all countries. The King was assured that the Chamber wished to carry through an ample project of amnesty such as they had heard proposed from His Majesty's lips; they wished to improve the organization of the armed forces by land and sea, and to proceed to various forms of national improvement, railways being specially mentioned, while the usual determination was expressed to better the system of education, from the primary schools to the universities, throughout the country. They desired also to enhance the efficiency of the various government departments and services.

"We wish, sir, for our part," the reply concluded, "to respond to those lofty obligations which assist in the exaltation of our country to the place that it deserves to occupy in the concert of nations." The Reformista minority put in a long amendment calling for judicial reforms, and stricter limitations in regard to the suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

As was generally expected, there were sharp attacks from the Socialist and Republican quarters. Señor Marcelino Domingo, the Catalan republican who, in these days, leads a somewhat adventurous political life, having been imprisoned on a battleship by the governmental authorities at the time of the revolutionary strike last year, and having again been put under lock and key for a short period during the reign of the last government of which one of his most intimate friends, Señor Rodes, was for a time a member, proceeded to make a strong and well-prepared attack on Spanish policy. Without considering the merits of his views, Señor Domingo has a keen wit for debate, and a fervent and aggressive manner, and it is evident that, with the leading spokesmen of other parties possibly more or less restrained in this Cortes, on account of the national character of the Ministry, he is bent on playing a considerable personal part.

At the outset in the course of this debate on the reply to the Crown he brought out two particular points on which he asked for information from the government. In the first place he wished for information as to how the military juntas had controlled the civil powers since their proclamation of last June, and in the second he wanted to know the truth about the more than suspicious rôle that the ex-brigand chief, Raisuli, was playing in Morocco.

at the present time. Señor Domingo said it was certain that the present government could not have given its sanction to the scheme of military reforms that had been announced, without having some clear idea as to the policy to be pursued in international matters. Also he demanded that the amnesty, full and complete, should be granted forthwith. Señor Sánchez Guerra, who was Minister of the Interior in the last Dato Cabinet, protested, in the name of military discipline, against some of the allegations of Señor Domingo, and then the Premier, in a restrained speech, said that the present government could not in any way be made answerable for the policy pursued by its predecessors. Future events, he said, would soon show whether their own efforts were to be fruitful or sterile.

Meanwhile, the amnesty bill having been presented, there were some lively debates on it in both Senate and Chamber. It is a comprehensive measure, but the Count de Romanones, the new Minister of Justice, declined to include in the amnesty a number of sailors who had revolted on the cruiser Numancia. Although this particular proposition was not his, Señor Sánchez de Toca in the Senate pressed the Government to make the amnesty more ample than was contemplated in the measure presented, but the Count insisted that it was sufficiently ample. On the other hand there were voices from the Right that were not unexpectedly declaring that the measure was far too liberal and altogether wrong. Señor Senante, the Jaimita deputy, exclaiming that it was disgraceful and a direct encouragement to anarchy.

Señor Indalecio Prieto now entered into the debate. His advent was looked forward to with no little general interest, for this young Socialist becomes a member of the Cortes in somewhat exceptional circumstances. At the last elections he was one of the successful candidates at Bilbao, which had always been considered to be quite impregnable to all Socialist attacks, although the most determined efforts had been made to capture a seat there in past elections. The Socialists said that though they were always defeated at Bilbao the elections invariably cost the capitalist section there some hundreds of thousands of pesetas, which they spent willingly on behalf of the reactionary candidates in order to keep the Socialists out. Indalecio Prieto (not, of course, to be confused by casual students of Spanish politics abroad with the Minister of the same surname) who succeeded at the last election, is an extremely clever and well-equipped member of the party, with a striking oratorical style, and he is militant, to the extent that he was closely concerned with the disturbing events of last year, and on account of them thought it best to transfer his residence to Paris for a time. Incidentally he is an enthusiastic Francophile.

Here, in the Chamber, he made a strong, but well-reasoned speech, which was in some respects more moderate than had been anticipated and gained in strength accordingly. As to Morocco, he insisted that the government should strengthen its policy there and take such steps as would tend to remove the danger of Spain being hunted out of the country. He blamed the government for not taking better advantage of existing circumstances, which he considered were particularly favorable for improving the industrial capacity of the country. He called the attention of the Chamber to the enormous emigration that was taking place of the very best class of Spanish workmen, and the serious loss to the country, present and future, that this must mean. Means must be found, he said, to keep these men in their own country, for the time was coming when Spain would sorely need them.

Señor Maura made a good general reply to the criticisms launched against the government, occasionally showing some warmth. He assured the Chamber that the military juntas would have nothing to say in the future. If they should ever bud again, the buds would be summarily nipped from the tree. At this the Chamber cheered enthusiastically. As to Morocco, he spoke in guarded terms, saying that Spain must accept the present régime and do the best in the circumstances. The government, he declared, would endure long enough to fulfill the mission that had been confided to it in circumstances, the extreme difficulty of which was known to everybody. He appealed to the Chamber to support it in its work. General Marina, Minister of War, had something to say in defense of the army, and in the end, the reply to the royal address was voted by 193 to 1, the single dissident being Señor Macia, a republican deputy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

POINTE A LA HACHE, La.—James Wilkinson, attorney for the Orleans Dock and Levee Boards, is building a dredge to cut a canal seven miles long to Grand Lake, thus enabling large fish, shrimp, and oyster industries to ship from West Point a la Hache to New Orleans by railroad in a few hours.

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LETTERS

Prohibition a Help to Soldiers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the last draft call for our country 136 men were taken. They started from the county seat, where there are a number of saloons. Some of the drafted men visited the saloons, and as a result, when they marched to the train it was plainly evident that they had been drinking.

Earlier in the week a smaller quota of men had been called to the front. They started from the same place, and a father and other relatives of one of the men "celebrated" his going by drinking to excess. The young man himself took a few drinks, and then remarked to a friend, that was to be the last of his drinking until his return from the war.

Why should not such boys be helped by immediate war-time prohibition? Why cannot Congress pass the legislation needed for the nation's welfare and for the safety of our boys?

(Signed)

ESTELLA M. SCHUREMAN

Green Valley, Ill., May 27, 1918.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH CERVANTES INSTITUTE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

PARIS, France.—Following

MOTHER CHURCH ANNUAL MEETING

Officers for the Ensuing Year
Chosen and Reports Read at
Business Session of The First
Church of Christ, Scientist

Report of the clerk showed substantial increases in the membership of the Mother Church, in the number of members who are engaged in Christian Science healing, and in the number of Christian Science churches and societies throughout the world, which now total 1776. The work of the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committees in aiding men in the military and naval service and in extending relief to sufferers from the war was reviewed, and emphasis was laid on the importance of these war activities.

In an address of acceptance, Dr. Fluno, referring to the war, declared that Mrs. Eddy would surely commend the Christian Scientists "in upholding the government of our much loved country."

The proceedings were begun with the singing of the one hundred and ninety-fifth hymn, "Shepherd, show me how to go," by Mary Baker Eddy. After this the meeting was continued by the President, William D. McCrackan, who read the following selections from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:

Bible: Psalm 103: 1-12, 19-22;
Matt. 18: 1-6, 10-14.

Science and Health:
33: 1-2 to 9 next page;
58: 24 to 56-14;
570: 1, 7, 14-25

After the reading of the congregation joined in silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer. The hymn 170, "How firm a foundation," was then sung, and after this the names of officers for the ensuing year were read by Mr. McCrackan.

The retiring president, Mr. McCrackan, then made the following remarks:

As President of The Mother Church I want to express to you, first of all, my thanks for the loyal support you have given the cause during the past year. I want to thank you for your healing works and the spiritual joy you have expressed to the world. This spiritual joy is like a mental submarine chaser, chasing away all the subtle plans of evil manipulations. There is an eternal disappearance of matter and a forever appearance of the supremacy of Spirit. There is something wonderfully divine going on in the world today—the blooming of God's ideas. There is bliss in their sweet fragrance.

At this momentous hour we must mentally hear the cry of victory. Victory should crown our spiritual vision. Let victory, victory, victory, three times repeated, resound above the din of the world's cry of distress. Let Spirit be our source of information, then we shall not be deceived by the pretenses of the physical senses. Victory is the one great demonstration to be made before peace can be enjoyed. All evil manipulations must be uncovered before the world can enjoy the triumphant march of victory. We are here as winged messengers of conquering victories. Overcoming self in daily life brings forward good desires, pure purposes, and the courage of righteous conviction, actuated by divine power.

Christian Scientists, you can take the reins of pure victory in your hands. God gives you the spiritual understanding to free the world from hypnotism, apathy, hypnotic neutral arguments. There is no power in war atrocities used to hypnotize whole nations by misrepresenting the heroic cry, "God's name cannot be used as a hiding place. Victory for truth cannot be erased from your thought nor taken out of the consciousness of a righteous world. The history of real victory is already written, and was with God before the world was. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is the interpretation of that victory. Mrs. Eddy has given two chapters uncovering the error now raging in consciousness. They are "Christian Science versus Spiritualism" and "Animal Magnetism Unmasked." The equipment of arms to meet and destroy the enemy is found in these two chapters.

Cannot we out of gratitude and obedience to God decide this day that the world is going to be fit to live in because of our healing works and our righteous thinking? We can all be Daniels and face the lions of today, and Josephs forgiving our brethren, and interpreting dreams with our spiritual vision. We can all go forth with courage united, and overcome the flesh with Spirit, destroy hate with love and banish death with life. There can be no hate nor resentment in a victory filled with the power of God.

Men at this hour of male domination need to learn womanly qualities and the womanly man needs to learn manly qualities. Womanly women need to learn manly qualities, and manly women need to learn womanly qualities. Our Leader writes on page 249 of Science and Health, "Let the 'male and female' of God's creating appear." The Bible tells us of the curse on Adam, that he was driven from Paradise and made to eat bread in the

sweat of his face and that Eve was cursed to suffer and be ruled by Adam. Let us take off these curses. We can do this by understanding that we are not descendants of Adam and Eve, but of Father-Mother God, who places no curse on man. If one takes delight in a good or bad reputation, in popularity, in being seen of men, false pride and these beliefs causes human experiences which lead to a fallen man. Not much is said of the fallen woman except that she is known to be worse. That is enough. Normality of Spirit is the law of divine Science for Christian Scientists to follow.

There have been some wonderful healings experienced since we last met here. Many of the parents and relatives of the soldiers and sailors have learned more of the comforting, loving care of God in the hour of war. These men who stand for liberty and the rights of all mankind have been protected and given strength and courage to carry out their duties with power. I feel humbly grateful to them that they are fighting a battle for God, for you, and for me. We cannot do enough for these righteous warriors.

Recently I have had the privilege of helping the soldiers and sailors at different forts in Boston Harbor. The faces of these boys from farms, factories, and colleges, and from almost every walk of life told me that they were being well trained. Are we ready to be trained to respond to God, to be willing instruments of His will? His will obeyed by us gives health, happiness, and all good.

Let this year 1918 be the beginning of a new world, of an everlasting peace of Principle in which men and women become like little children, having the purity of the mind of the Christ. Obedience to spiritual thinking rends the veil of materialism for the world. Let the sick, the sinning, the bereaved, the hungry and thirsty be able to say of each one of us, as we brought me to the banquet to house and be banner over me was love. I myself came to the spiritual feast of Christian Science because I was unhappy. Everything else had failed me. I also saw in Christian Science the solution of world problems. During the past year my life was saved and I desire to give this grateful acknowledgment of Christian Science healing. I know this very kind of healing is the cause why many of you are here today.

Let us extend our healing works to the whole world. We must awake to the mental manipulations of oriental magic and scholastic priestcraft. Ruthless militancy and medical domination are their outcome. Are we aware that the necromancers of today pretend to sit in the high seats of authority and to mesmerize the world with their mental suggestions and hypnotic tricks? The world war is the explosion of the highest form of evil destroying itself. As this darkness is wiped out with spiritual understanding victory will follow and the dove of eternal peace will descend with the light of heaven upon a waiting world. There should be no defensive waiting for the enemy but a forward march to victory, making the offensive the uncovering of all error. Error is an offense so it can be attacked and destroyed. There can be no discussion nor concession to a false peace. God's joyous victory only can establish real peace.

Mrs. Eddy opened the way for this and our gratitude should increase continually. If we as Christian Scientists do not fully appreciate the most wonderful woman of all ages, how can the world appreciate her and be expected to be healed through her teachings? Yes, the world claims we worship Mrs. Eddy. Why this? Because the enemy does not want woman to lighten the world nor to fill a place of power. The enemy wants to keep the world in darkness. But let us be awake, that mental manipulation cannot instill fear into our thoughts or suppress our ardor or make us withhold our gratitude. We know that her ever present love has never left us.

New President Speaks

Dr. Francis J. Fluno Talks on the Christian Science Movement

The new President, Dr. Francis J. Fluno, then spoke as follows:

Once more we are assembled here in this our Annual Meeting, one of the many thoughtful and wise provisions of our revered Leader. It is a joy to meet and take each other by the hand with that confidence and assurance that we are all of one mind in one place, each intent on solving the great problem of being, according to the one divine Principle. Each ready and willing to "help each other, each other's cross to bear."

Our gratitude to our dear Leader is unbounded when we consider the wonderful wisdom she expressed in founding this so great a movement, organizing The Mother Church, making all the arrangements for its growth and maintenance, both financial and spiritual; providing for the formation and organization of branch churches and societies all over the world; giving us the Manual, which is our sufficient guide in the government of The Mother Church and of the branch churches, so wonderfully based on the divine Principle of Truth and Love, strong in its demands for justice and right and fraught with the Golden Rule, making it adequate not only for the present needs but for all time to come.

We are all with one accord in sympathy with the Board of Directors in the noble work they are doing, so faithful in the discharge of their duty, not only looking after the local needs, but promoting and supervising the Christian Science movement throughout the world.

We are all here to listen to the reports of what has been accomplished during the past year and to get new incentives and ideas of the line of procedure for the year that is now before us.

Speaking after the manner of men,

we, as a nation, are in the midst of a gigantic struggle. All eyes are turned to the East where

The cannons are roaring
And the war-clouds are lowering.

Anxious mothers with anxious hearts are looking for that consolation and rest, "for which the weary ones sigh," found only in that Love that passeth all human understanding. We need more than ever to double our diligence and alertness in fortifying our strongholds against the intrusion of hatred and malice and against all the hosts of the evil one. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." (Eph. 6:12.)

Methods if our revered Leader and Pastor Emeritus were personally with us today, her message to us would doubtless be fraught with thanksgiving and rejoicing over the accomplishments of the years that are past. She would speak with praise and commendation of the faithful work of the officers and band of allied workers in the Church of her love. Her heart would surely overflow with gratitude

and thanksgiving that the members of The Mother Church stand shoulder to shoulder with the Directors and official workers as well as with those who so faithfully are attending to the work of our publications and periodicals, upholding and sustaining one another in one solid phalanx impervious to the foes of criticism, faultfinding and denunciation. Her ardent desire to us would be that we love one another. That however much of kindness, of true friendship and brotherly love we had practiced in the years that are past, these are still room for more in the years that are to come.

In "Miscellaneous Writings," page 250, line 16, she says, "I make strong demands on Love." Love was not a prescription to be given to one and withheld from another. It was not a garment to be changed to suit the season, to be donned when she went out and doffed on her return. Love was the staff on which she leaned, the strength of her being and the joy of her life. The larger her check, and the more frequently she drew on Love, the greater was her bank account of spiritual wealth. Indeed, in proportion as she drew, her principal increased not only in arithmetical but in geometrical ratio. She certainly would admonish us to love our enemies, to bless them that curse us, to do good to them that hate us and pray for them which despitefully use us and persecute us.

She would encourage all the activities in which our Church membership is engaged—giving comfort to our brave soldiers in the army and navy, dispensing literature and spiritual welfare to them in their time of need; giving food and clothing and shelter to the starving, destitute and homeless, and she would no doubt be a liberal contributor herself.

She would surely commend us in upholding our government, in standing by our President and his Cabinet and the Congress of our much-loved country, and to honor them so long as they seek to honor God and reverse His holy name.

Our revered Leader, page 278 Miscellaneous, says, "The government of divine Love is supreme. Love rules the universe, and its edicts have gone forth: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me' and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' Let us have the molecule of faith that removes mountains,—faith armed with the understanding of Love, as in divine Science, where right reigneth."

And again in Christian Science versus Pantheism, page 15, in the closing of her Prayer for Country and Church, Mrs. Eddy writes, "May our Father-Mother God, who in times past hath spread for us a table in the wilderness and in the midst of our enemies," establish us in the most holy faith, plant our feet firmly on Truth, the rock of Christ, the substance of things hoped for,—and fill us with the life and understanding of God, and good will towards men."

Treasurer's Report

Bliss Knapp Reviews Financial Work of Past Year

The report of the Treasurer, which was in part as follows, was then read by Bliss Knapp:

The Treasurer of The Mother Church reported the balances on hand in the various funds of The Mother Church, indicating the financial affairs of the Church to be in a prosperous condition.

Referring to the War Relief Fund, the Treasurer stated that it is the desire of Christian Scientists, as it should be of all others, to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the military and civil population in the war-stricken areas of Europe, and wisely to make use of such agencies as may be in their power to contribute for that purpose. Committees of Christian Scientists have been formed in many of the European countries, and through them we are in a position to render the most efficient relief work in the mitigation of human suffering. These committees are bringing comfort and cheer to the homes of those who are in distress through hunger and other forms of deprivation attendant upon the war.

Where the work has been inaccessible to our own committees, as in Poland and Armenia, we have contributed money through duly authorized and accredited relief committees designated by the State Department. By these several methods our contributions have gone to Armenia, Syria, Serbia, Poland, Lithuania, Rumania, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France, England, Canada, Australia and, before hostilities interfered, to Germany. They have also gone to the Y. M. C. A., the Comforts Forwarding Committee of Christian Scientists and other benevolent organizations. Our activities are extended to all alike, of whatever race

or creed, who are found upon investigation to be in need.

We take this opportunity to thank the generous contributors who have by their loving cooperation made possible this abundant fruitage of "practical, operative Christian Science," referred to by Mrs. Eddy on page 207 of Miscellaneous Writings.

Report of Clerk

Charles E. Jarvis Tells of the Work of Last 12 Months

The Clerk's report was next read by Charles E. Jarvis as follows:

In the Christian Science Sentinel for Oct. 27, 1917, there appeared an announcement from The Christ Science Board of Directors to the effect that the growth of our movement had reached a point where the duties of administration made such demands upon the Directors' time, that it made it necessary for the Directors to be relieved from holding other church offices. As an indication of this growth, it is interesting to note that when only a few years ago the work of the Directors usually required less than one afternoon a week, it has become necessary during the past year that they devote almost their entire time to consideration of the affairs of The Mother Church, many of their meetings taking up the entire day. Aside from these meetings, there is at all times a quorum of the Board available in case of need.

The entry of the United States into the world struggle for the cause of righteous government has brought to the Mother Church a number of opportunities which are being recorded as a series of victories, and it is our pleasure to present to you in the briefest way some of the recent footsteps of progress which have only been possible because of the unerring operation of Principle, as exemplified and taught by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. In grateful recognition of her wonderful gift to humanity, let us remember that whatever is capable of accomplishment by the Christian Science movement today has been made possible primarily and solely because of her untiring efforts and achievements.

The Clerk of The Mother Church is not a member of the Board of Directors, although the same individual acts as the Corresponding Secretary for the board. Technically speaking, therefore, the Clerk's report deals only with those features of the work of The Mother Church which come directly within the province of his office.

It is with much gratitude that we are again able to report a substantial increase in our membership, the growth of which has been continuous and consistent since the inception of the Christian Science movement. The hearty spirit of cooperation on the part of those upon whom rests the responsibility of approving applicants for membership in The Mother Church; the increasing tendency of students to gain the blessing of branch church experience before uniting with the parent organization, and the growing sense of appreciation of the spiritual significance of Mother Church membership are all wholesome indications which assure the maintenance of the high standard for Christian Scientists, set for us by Mrs. Eddy with which reference was made at our last Annual Meeting, and which is so vitally essential to the growth and vitality of our movement.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 367 of our textbook, "A Christian Scientist occupies the place at this period of which Jesus spoke to his disciples, when he said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' 'Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.' Let us watch, work and pray that this salt lose not its saltiness, and that this light be not hid, but that it radiate and glow into noontide glory."

During the year, 1968 Christian Science lectures have been delivered to an aggregate of 1,385,388 people. This has included six lectures delivered in The Mother Church to approximately 25,000 persons. Although traveling facilities have been curtailed to a certain degree, members of the Board of Lecturers have responded to invitations and delivered lectures in the British Isles, Canal Zone, Alaska and the Yukon, China, Japan, the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Recalling the time when it was more or less difficult to have a Christian Science lecture published in a newspaper except at regular advertising rates, we have much cause for gratitude in the changed attitude of the press. It is not now an uncommon experience for a newspaper to seek the privilege of publishing the complete text of a Christian Science lecture because of its news value, and in some of the larger cities the full report of a Christian Science lecture appears in one or more of the daily papers immediately following its delivery.

While on the subject of lectures, it may not be amiss to call attention again to the fact that each branch church which is required to give a lecture and each Society which intends to avail itself of its privilege of calling a lecturer, should complete its arrangements for the coming lecture season as promptly as possible. After the announcement, this plan will be found mutually advantageous for all concerned.

Since our last Annual Meeting, there has been a net increase of fifty new branch organizations added to the cards appearing in the Journal which now show a total of 1776 Christian Science churches and societies. During the same period the increased number of those devoting their entire time to the practice of Christian Science as evidenced by The Christian Science Journal has grown to 131, a net increase of 176 new names.

Publishing Society
The organized activities of the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee started in November, 1917. On the 17th of that month the Christian Science Board of Directors advised the three largest churches in each state that a conference of churches and societies of that state could be called to consider a co-

ordinating plan for Christian Science activities in the camps of the United States Army throughout the country, and also in the large naval concentration points, and that a representative of this committee could attend the conferences prepared to recommend a coordinated plan approved by the Board of Directors. As a result of this latter state conference were held and committees were formed to assume jurisdiction of the Camp Welfare work in their states.

As an outcome of the activities of these state committees, Camp Welfare workers have been placed in the cities and towns adjacent to all of the national army cantonments, national guard camps, many of the larger army posts, at the principal embarking points and also at several important naval points, and welfare rooms have been opened at a number of places where the need for this sort of a room was very evident.

It is the duty of the workers to keep in touch with all of the Christian Science soldiers or sailors in the camps to which they are assigned and also to make available at their discretion, The Christian Science Monitor to all Scientists and non-Scientists alike. These Welfare workers are also providing vest-pocket editions of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, the vest-pocket Quarterly and the vest-pocket Song Book, consisting of sixty specially selected hymns from The Christian Science Hymnal, as well as subscriptions to our periodicals, to all of the Christian Scientists and to such other soldiers and sailors as are sufficiently interested to request them. Christian Science soldiers and sailors are being encouraged by these workers to hold their own Christian Science services and the fruitage from this branch of the work has been cause for great gratitude. Reports already received indicate that a considerable amount of healing work has been accomplished. Soldiers report a much greater sense of protection and many instances of families helped through the efforts of the committees are on record.

On March 26, 1918, the Christian Science War Relief and the Christian Science Camp Welfare Funds were combined and at present, the name of the committee is The Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee.

A cable has just been received announcing the arrival in Paris of a party of ten workers, sent to France by this committee. It will be the duty of these workers to extend the War Relief Work carried on through Christian Scientists in France since the beginning of hostilities.

Funds for the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare work have been contributed by Christian Scientists throughout the world, and this aid has not been confined to Christian Scientists, but has been extended without restriction to all in need of help.

The achievements of the year just ended are inspiring proofs to us that God is directing the Christian Science movement, founded as a part of our inspired Leader's demonstration, and today more than ever before we realize that we are not without her influence. She says to us on page 1 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900, "... I am with thee, heart answering to heart, and mine to thine in the glow of divine reflection." Referring to those who are on their way "in their passage from sense to Soul," she says on page 566 of our textbook, "Stately Science pauses not, but moves before them, a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, leading to divine heights. Let us remember, then, ours is a sacred heritage. Let us remember that Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 86 of "Retrospection and Introspection," how we may defend that heritage in these words,—"To energize wholesome spiritual warfare, to rebuke vainglory, to offset boastful emptiness, to crown patient toil and rejoice in the spirit and power of Christian Science, we must ourselves be true."

\$4400 was given to branch churches and societies in the War Zone to assist in maintaining Christian Science services and other church activities without interruption.

\$14,750.57 was given as assistance to churches and societies in paying the expenses incident to their first lectures, and to Christian Science organizations at Universities and Colleges in paying the expenses of annual lectures; also, under certain restrictions, in paying a part of the traveling expenses of lecturers who responded to calls from foreign fields.

\$300,585.69 was paid to 53 branch churches and societies to assist them in erecting, purchasing, and remodeling church edifices. These 53 church properties are valued at more than a million dollars.

\$100,730.02 was contributed to 1116 churches and societies whose reports for the year ending October 31, 1917, indicated that they were entitled to assistance in the free distribution of authorized Christian Science literature. (It is interesting to note that these reports show an expenditure for literature and mailing of \$271,660.04, which is \$61,349.89 more than the reports for 1916 indicated.)

\$42,290.33 was expended in assisting churches and societies in the purchase of authorized Christian Science literature presented to public and other lending libraries and to soldiers and sailors. This expenditure covers 22,874 vest pocket editions of Science and Health and 878,655 other books and periodicals.

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\$36,196.56 was expended in the purchase of 6033 copies of the Christian Science textbook and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy, and 338,783 pieces of other authorized literature, including books, pamphlets, and periodicals, donated to free lending libraries.

Benevolent Association

The field will be glad to learn that work is well under way on the Christian Science Benevolent Association buildings to be erected on Single Tree Hill, Brookline. The excavating and foundations are about half completed for the first units of the group of building to be built at this time, consisting of the Administration Building, Dormitories F and G, Kitchen ell, Power Plant and Laundry. Under ordinary conditions it would be at least a year before these buildings could be completed.

Committee on Publication

The attitude of Public officials toward the Christian Science movement is growing more friendly as time goes on and there is a disposition, in English-speaking countries at least, to accord a just recognition to our Cause. The appointment of Christian Scientists as chaplains in the United States Army and Navy, the action of the United States Fuel Administrator in changing his fuel order during heatless days, so as to provide heat for the offices of Christian Science practitioners, and the fact that the Department of Labor allowed an immigrant to remain in this country under Christian Science treatment when otherwise he would have been ineligible, are significant evidences that our movement is attaining the place in world affairs foreseen for it by our Leader.

War Relief and Camp Welfare

The organized activities of the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee started in November, 1917. On the 17th of that month the Christian Science Board of Directors advised the three largest churches in each state that a conference of churches and societies of that state could be called to consider a co-

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As an outcome of the activities of these state committees, Camp Welfare workers have been placed in the cities and towns adjacent to all of the national army cantonments, national guard camps, many of the larger army posts, at the principal embarking points and also at several important naval points, and welfare rooms have been opened at a number of places where the need for this sort of a room was very evident.

It is the duty of the workers to keep in touch with all of the Christian Science soldiers or sailors in the camps to which they are assigned and also to make available at their discretion, The Christian Science Monitor to all Scientists and non-Scientists alike. These Welfare workers are also providing vest-pocket editions of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, the vest-pocket Quarterly and the vest-pocket Song Book, consisting of sixty specially selected hymns from The Christian Science Hymnal, as well as subscriptions to our periodicals, to all of the Christian Scientists and to such other soldiers and sailors as are sufficiently interested to request them. Christian Science soldiers and sailors are being encouraged by these workers to hold their own Christian Science services and the fruitage from this branch of the work has been cause for great gratitude. Reports already received indicate that a considerable amount of healing work has been accomplished. Soldiers report a much greater sense of protection and many instances of families helped through the efforts of the committees are on record.

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tion finds that The Christian Science Monitor's arrival is eagerly awaited, although four or five weeks old when it reaches Australia, and the Committee can distribute as many copies as it can procure.

"The lectures this year have been splendidly attended and the audiences most attentive.

"This Church desires to express its gratitude and loyalty to The Christian Science Board of Directors for their unswerving devotion to the cause of Christian Science and the splendid way they have watched the interests of students in all parts of the world."

From the Churches of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, Ill.:

"The Churches of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, extend their greetings to The Christian Science Board of Directors, and to all the officers and members of The Mother Church assembled at its annual meeting.

"We are pleased to report the substantial individual progress of the Christian Science Churches of Chicago, and of such work as they have found it expedient to undertake through united effort; also an increase in the attendance and sales of literature at our reading rooms.

"The Christian Science churches and Sunday Schools are courageously bidding Godspeed to numbers of their members who have been called to the colors, knowing that their steadfast adherence to Principle will be their sure protection.

"We rejoice that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds, casting down imaginations, and every thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ottawa, Ontario:

"We sincerely wish you to know of our deep and loving appreciation of your wise leadership, of your sincere and heartfelt gratitude for your inspiring guidance, your loving and impelling counsel and your clarion call through our periodicals, pointing out at this time, when, as our Leader says, the world 'is . . . becoming the arena for conflicting forces' (Science and Health, p. 96), the vital need for Christian Scientists to awaken to the real significance of the present world struggle in order that each one may, through spiritual understanding, throw his whole 'weight' each day into the 'line' of Principle, thus effectively aiding in the uncovering and destruction of the aims and purposes of the powers of darkness."

"We are grateful, too, for having had destroyed for us, by the illumination reflected in our periodicals under your guidance, the last vestige of 'earth's stupid rest' (Poems, p. 14) of pacifism."

"We are deeply conscious of the fact that we all have been immeasurably helped, encouraged, inspired by and through your demonstration; we are conscious, too, of its inestimable value to the cause of Christian Science and to mankind, and we are gratefully appreciative of the consecrated lives which have made this demonstration possible."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norfolk, Va.:

"The most marked growth in the church has been in the distribution of literature. Located in this vicinity are the Norfolk Navy Yard, Naval Operating Base, St. Helena Naval Training Station, Marine Barracks, an army camp, shipyard, a rifle range, the naval reserve headquarters for the fifth naval district, and a naval hospital. The extraordinary demands of the work among the men in the service for patient, unceasing, loving activity, has quickened every department of the church. The attendance at the services has been excellent, the Sunday school has grown, and it has been found necessary to change the reading room hours and to open it Sunday afternoon, to meet the needs of the men in the service for a quiet place to read and study. The local distribution work has been more extensive and more effective; and as the understanding of the universal healing mission of Christian Science has unfolded, we have seen the importance of educating those 'at home' along better lines of thinking so they may learn to understand the true significance of the struggle that has involved the whole world, and may learn to express the same spirit of service and self sacrifice that is being manifested by the men in the army and navy."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island, Ill.:

"As a church, we are grateful to report a year of great blessing and growth in all of our activities. We wish to take this opportunity to express to the directors and officers of The Mother Church our sincerest gratitude for their tireless and faithful work during the past year."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, Eng., for the year 1917:

"Steady progress has been made during the past year by First Church of Christ, Scientist, London. The Sunday School attendance has been good especially considering the fact that quite a number of the older boys have been called up for the army, and the girls have volunteered for government service. The reading room has done splendid work, there has been an increase in the number of Science and Health sold during the year, and of quarterlies. The work at the London docks has been particularly interesting, the men clamor for The Christian Science Monitor. An average of over 2,000 papers a week are given to them, while Journals and Sentinels are often asked for.

"The lecture work has been very interesting, more lectures have been given than in any previous year, and there has been an extension of the districts where the public is ready to receive them. A great many strangers have attended and are keen to hear of further opportunities.

"Seven Church Meetings have been held during the year. At the second Quarterly Meeting an air raid was in progress during the whole of the meeting, and several bombs were

dropped in the vicinity of the Church, the same thing occurred at the following meeting. No one left the building, and business went on as usual except that a short interval was given for silent prayer.

"It is the earnest desire of the members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, that they may demonstrate much love and unity toward The Mother Church, and within their own borders; that they may gain an understanding of the divine Principle, Love, broad enough and deep enough to meet the need of humanity today, healing the sick and sinning and comforting those that mourn; in the words of the Manual 'to reflect in some degree the Church Universal and Triumphant.'"

Letters were also received from:

First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pittsfield, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, Mich.

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Orange, N. J.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Conn.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Haven, Conn.

Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Science Society, of The Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rochester, N. Y.

Christian Science Society, Platteville, Wis.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Westmont, Canada.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Dayton, O.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, East Orange, N. J.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, O.

Christian Science Society, Virden, Manitoba.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Ill.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Montreal.

Joint Committee of the London and District Churches for Christian Science Reading Rooms for Sailors and Soldiers.

After this 30 minutes was devoted to talks from the floor, not exceeding a period of three minutes each. The meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

ENEMY CARRIED OIL SHIP DATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Agents of the Military Intelligence Service at Croton, N. Y., have arrested Hans Lentz, a marine artillerist of the German navy, who was found to have in his possession office files stolen from the Standard Oil Company. These papers contained detailed information concerning oil-carrying ships, those that had been sunk by submarines being checked off. Lentz has a brother who is a major in the German army, and he announced his hopes of a German victory. After being questioned at the New York Enemy Alien Bureau, he was committed to the Mercer County jail, Trenton, N. J.

REPORTED EVASIONS IN TAX RETURNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Criminal fraud and evasion in tax returns of a number of corporations and big business concerns have been reported by revenue agents and grand jury investigations are now under way or about to start in New England and New York and several western communities.

INDIA PLEDGES LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The following telegram has been sent by the Viceroy of India to the King-Emperor: "The conference of ruling princes and representative leaders of all classes of the people of India assembled at Delhi have authorized me, in a resolution passed unanimously, to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of India's dutiful and loyal response to his gracious message, and an assurance of her determination to continue to do her duty to her most august capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing. India is determined that His Majesty's confidence that she will not fail the Empire in its hour of crisis shall be fully justified, and that manpower and resources of the country shall be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the cause for which the Empire is fighting."

GRADUATES IN MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Out of a class of 187 only 99 were present here today for commencement at the Oregon Agricultural College. The other 88 members are all in military service. Of those who were to have received masters' degrees only two were present. Both were Hindus. A new service flag for the college was dedicated, the first one with its 1056 stars having proved inadequate.

CINCINNATI'S WAR CHEST CAMPAIGN

Donations to Fund Said to Have Been Facilitated by the Fact Money Was Given by Almost Every One Only for Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—It is declared to be certain that the war chest donations in this city were facilitated many fold by the fact that the money was given by almost every one with the only thought of helping the Red Cross. In fact, the entire campaign was virtually a "Red Cross campaign" to all appearances. Although only 20 per cent of the oversubscriptions was to go to the Red Cross, appeals by women in Red Cross garb, entertainments in the name of the Red Cross, etc., were continued even after the original quota was passed by nearly \$1,000,000. The Knights of Columbus cooperated with the regular team captains in the work of collecting.

Shortly after the war chest idea was tacked on to the Red Cross campaign, whereby 80 per cent of the oversubscription collected thus ostensibly for the Red Cross was held as a general war fund, a donation of \$10,000 was made therefrom to the Knights of Columbus.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati, sent the following letter to Judge William A. George, on hearing that this plan had been adopted:

"My Dear Judge: Inclosed please find my contribution toward the Red Cross Campaign Fund. I have increased the amount which I intended to give in view of the announcement this morning that the surplus of the fund will be distributed between the Red Cross and the other organizations engaged in the work for the soldiers. I would be in favor of raising annually at one time the money needed for war activities. I am satisfied that the citizens of Cincinnati would much prefer to give their contribution at one time to being called upon several times to donate."

HENRY MOELLER.

"Archbishop of Cincinnati."

Opposition in Toledo, O.

Coercive Measures Used Include Threat of Having Man Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—There is far greater opposition to the war chest plan in Toledo, O., than is apparent from a perusal of the published accounts in the local papers, a resident of Toledo has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. And the reason of this has not been far to seek, the informant declared, as each of the daily local papers has run a full-page advertisement of the war chest daily and to their way of looking at it, it would be poor business to publish any opposition to the plan. "The following incident," he continued, "will give you an example of the methods that have been used in this campaign. My mother received a call over the telephone recently from some one at war chest headquarters, who would not give his name, but who asked a number of questions in reference to the refusal of my younger brother, who works at the Overland Automobile plant, to subscribe to the war chest. She told the inquirer that he was a regular contributor to war relief organization, but that he wished to decide where his money should go and that he objected to the inclusion of the local charities among the beneficiaries of the plan. "The inquirer then declared that they would see to it that the boy lost his position and further intimated that if he was of draft age they would see that he was called for active service. The fact that he is only 17 years old invalidates this latter threat but that it is found necessary to resort to such tactics at all is surely enough to show that the entire system is a faulty one."

Editorial Opinion

American-Reveille Declares Plan Is Not Feasible as It Works Out

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The American-Reveille says in an editorial, regarding the war chest idea:

"Even the strongest supporters of the war chest idea are agreeing that it is not feasible as it works out. The main advantage sought was to assemble all moneys intended for war relief in one fund, and thus do away with the necessity of the 'drives' as they have developed the last year.

"Cities and states which have tried the plan are dropping it, having found that when the special appeal to the humanity or patriotism of the individual was touched upon, the response was much more prompt and generous than when the more businesslike efficiency of the general fund was asked for.

"Someone has said lately that 'efficiency is the eighth deadly sin,' and it would seem to be so considered in America. The cold-blooded calculation, subtracting all impulse, generosity and sacrifice, has about it entirely too much of a Prussian flavor to suit the democratic American.

"When the war chest plan takes away from the donor his right of bestowing his gift upon the charity he prefers—it takes from him his choice, which would alone make the plan unpopular. Mr. Endicott, the chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, strongly disapproves of the plan, although he gives all due credit to the motive which inspired the war chest idea; the plan was felt to mean greater efficiency of collection and distribution, but, he says, 'I see nothing to gain, and much to lose from the entire program. The war chest is a well-intentioned misconception. Drop it.'"

RED CROSS TOTAL UP TO \$166,439,291

War Council Chairman Declares More Than 47,000,000 Persons Contributed in Last Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Red Cross second war fund now totals \$166,439,291, with indications that when all reports from the drive are tabulated a \$70,000,000 oversubscription of the \$100,000,000 goal will be shown.

In announcing these figures, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, said the returns show that more than 47,000,000 Americans—nearly half the total population of the country—contributed. Those giving to the fund last year numbered only about 5,000,000.

Not only did every Red Cross division in the country oversubscribe, but one, the Gulf, turned in more than three times the amount of its quota, while five others, the Atlantic, Mountain, Northwestern, Southern and Southwestern, more than doubled their allotments.

The insular and foreign division quadrupled its \$300,000 quota. Every State attained its goal, five more than tripled it and 16 others and the District of Columbia more than doubled their allotments. The states which more than doubled their quotas included Connecticut and New Hampshire.

"The supreme feature of this achievement," said Mr. Davison, "is to be found not in the amount of money subscribed, but in that it came from every part of the United States, from its cities, its towns, its farms, its factories, from the rich and the poor, regardless of sect, color or political creed.

"No American wants thanks because his country has so richly fulfilled her obligation, but I do congratulate every American who has contributed either time or money toward this, the greatest work of mercy, pity and love in the history of mankind."

The quotas and subscriptions by divisions were announced as follows:

Quotas	Subscribed
Atlantic	\$10,000,000 \$20,192,092
Greater New York	25,000,000 33,455,764
Central	13,800,000 18,837,950
Gulf	1,300,000 4,133,768
Lake	9,400,000 12,441,098
Mountain	1,350,000 3,056,072
Potomac	3,300,000 5,821,950
Northern	2,200,000 11,100,000
Northwestern	1,770,000 3,771,599
Pacific	3,730,000 7,058,404
Pennsylvania	12,000,000 18,100,000
Southern	2,910,000 5,904,000
Southwestern	7,250,000 15,304,493
Insular and foreign	300,000 1,200,000

GARDENERS AID RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WILLISTON, Fla.—Cucumber growers in the Williston section donated 213 crates of cucumbers to the Red Cross, which were auctioned off and brought the sum of \$2050.

CONSERVATION OF WHEAT NECESSARY

Report That Further Use of Substitutes Is Not Vital Meets a Prompt Denial by the Federal Food Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To the conscientious citizen who has recently arrived in Washington it seems as if the admonitions of Mr. Hoover must go over the heads of his neighbors and find lodgement in New York, Boston and other distant cities, for it is a surprise to find much of the bread in hotels, restaurants and bakeries apparently made of white flour. Inquiry will bring the assurance that it is not white wheat flour, so it must be potato, rice or some of the other substitutes now permitted.

Nevertheless, the bread does look and taste as though it had come good wheat flour in it, and it is difficult to find the dark breads which so obviously contain a large amount of bran, corn, rye and other substitutes for white flour. Southern as Washington is in many ways, she does not furnish much corn bread, nor is much of what is obtainable of the first quality.

Someone has been spreading the report that there is no longer a need for rigorous conservation of wheat and flour, and the Food Administration has been moved to issue a notice to the effect that every aspect of the wheat situation intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the consumption of wheat and wheat products, and that if present restrictions were relaxed in the United States it would result in serious want in Europe.

Even if there should be a great harvest this year, it will be the part of wisdom to store any surplus that there may be against possible unfavorable years, and no anticipation of unlimited wheat bread can be indulged in until the war is over.

The Food Administration has issued a warning in regard to another article of food, sauerkraut. Patriots who once indulged in this substantial food have been shunning it because of its name. Indeed, there has been a propaganda carried on against its use. The Food Administration having discovered that it is of Dutch rather than German origin and is, in any case, a valuable food, recommends its consumption to patriotic citizens. "Its wider use would stimulate a greater use of cabbage and further the campaign for increased consumption of perishable foodstuffs and a greater saving of the staple foods needed abroad," it is declared.

INCOME TAX DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court holds that dividends paid

to stockholders in corporations out of surplus accumulated prior to the Income Tax Law of 1913 are not income and therefore not taxable under the act.

PORTUGUESE CUSTOMS DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to the effect that a Portuguese decree was promulgated on April 25, which provides that, as from May 1, customs duties are to be paid in gold on the basis of converting a variable proportion of the duty into gold at the par rate, the proportion depending on the current rate of exchange. When exchange on London rises above 38 3-32d, to the escudo, the total amount of duty will be payable in gold at the par rate of exchange (then the exchange is 254d., one-half the amount of duty payable will be converted into gold at that rate, and the other half at par; and the proportion of the duty to be converted into gold at the par rate will vary as the rate of exchange fluctuates between 254d. and 38 3-32d., or falls below 254d. (Note: Hitherto the Portuguese customs duties have been levied in terms of the paper escudo at the rate of exchange of the day on which payment was effected.)

SUFFRAGE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Ward Eight Suffrage Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers on Thursday evening at the state headquarters, 585 Boylston street. Six delegates to the state association are to be elected. The candidates endorsed by the executive committee of the district are: Vice-chairman, Mrs. C. R. Elliot; secretary, Miss Lillian Landy; treasurer, Miss A. M. Baldwin; delegates, Miss Eleanor Blackmur, Mrs. H. H. Colburn, Mrs. C. R. Elliot, Mrs. Horace Gray, Dr. Albert S. B. Guibord and Miss Rachel Wolfson. Alternates also must be chosen at this time, and further nominations are expected from the floor. At the close of the meeting the new board will hold its first session. Work to be done during the coming summer and fall will be discussed.

ARMENIAN DEFENSE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—More than \$35,000 was contributed to the Armenian National Defense Union at a mass meeting held here Sunday evening, at Mechanics Hall, and it will be added toward the \$1,000,000 fund which is being raised to help Armenian war sufferers. The meeting was attended by nearly 1000 Armenian-speaking residents of this city, and the speakers included Maghak O. Berberian, president of the Worcester branch of the Armenian National Defense Union, who presided, Sokrat Kalofian of New York and Koran Kolustian of Boston, than by "passing the hat."

FEDERAL TAXES FOR RED CROSS URGED

Director of New York Public Service Institute Declares Most of Society's Work Ought to Be Done by the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The greater part of the work now done by the Red Cross, financed by voluntary contributions, should be done by the government, according to William H. Allen, director of the New York Institute of Public Service.

"There are two phases of Red Cross work to be considered," said Mr. Allen, discussing his views with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The first is the recognized minimum essential service. Anything that can honestly be urged for the success of our army, for the fair treatment of our soldiers and the humane treatment of prisoners, ought not to be gambled in by volunteers who can undertake to do only that for which they can raise funds. That is not in keeping with the attitude of the United States toward this war. There should be no uncertainty. Everything the army needs should be listed in a budget and guaranteed to the soldiers as a part of the country's debt to them.

"The relief of the soldier's family is also essential, as indispensable to him as his food and gun. To leave that to private benevolence is absolutely contrary to democracy. It is an outrage to send men away without guaranteeing them and their dependents all necessities. The second phase or class is that of extras. Formerly that included reading matter, provision for athletics and other recreation. Now, however, these are being considered essentials, and the extras which might be left to private benevolence include various delicacies and friendly services which are pleasant but not absolutely necessary.

"There are four reasons, in my opinion, why Red Cross work should be done by the government. It would educate the public in democracy and efficiency. It would stop disparagement of the government and miseducation. The work would be more competently done in many ways. Instead of asking what we could afford to do the government would go ahead and do all that was necessary. It would release energy needed at home and abroad for all kinds of voluntary service not now being given. I believe that the government ought to collect the necessary funds by taxation, as it has the power to do so by aggressive governmental action rather than by 'passing the hat.'"

Cut the Cost of Mileage

When you see a car puffing and panting up steep hills and over rough roads when it really ought to move along as easily and as steadily as a brook glides in its course—blame it on inferior gasoline.

The use of poor gasoline, whether for limousine, touring car, roadster or motor truck, is always extravagant waste.

In these days there is no excuse for such waste. Buy high mileage and full power. Buy So-CO-NY Motor Gasoline.

So-CO-NY is sure economy. It means more miles per gallon. It is clean—powerful—quick-starting—reliable.

Look for the Red, White and Blue So-CO-NY Sign. So-CO-NY means saving wisely. It cuts the cost of mileage.

Saving Here Means Gaining There

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The advertisement features a large illustration of a vintage car driving on a road. In the background, there is a gas station with a sign that reads 'SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE'. The car is shown from a side profile, moving towards the right. The background includes a large tree and a building, possibly a gas station or a roadside service area. The overall scene is set in a rural or semi-rural environment.

MORE EVIDENCE IN LONDON LIBEL CASE

Oscar Wilde's Play "Salome" Is Denounced, While Noel Pemberton-Billing Shows It Had an Unprecedented Run in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—At the resumed hearing of the Pemberton-Billing case, yesterday, Lord Alfred Douglas, formerly a personal friend of Oscar Wilde, cross-examined by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, said Wilde was particular that his plays should be acted as written, each word having a meaning and place. He knew Wilde's intentions, and one passage was meant to be perverted. His influence was diabolical, and he regretted having known him, considering him the greatest force for evil in Europe during the last 350 years. When writing "Salome," Lord Alfred declared, Wilde was studying Kraft-Ebing's "Psychopathia Sexualis."

Mr. Pemberton-Billing then showed that "Salome" had an unprecedented run in Berlin.

Questioned as to the reference to the moon in "Salome," Lord Alfred said Wilde used changes in the moon as a sort of register as to passages in the play. He said also that whenever Wilde was doing something particularly horrible, he always disguised it in the most flowery language.

The question was here raised as to whether Wilde referred to people who understood it as intellectual with peculiar meaning to the words.

Here Lord Alfred protested against counsel for the prosecution producing letters to him from Wilde, declaring at the same time to the judge that he would reply to questions as he pleased, not as the judge pleased, adding, "You deliberately lost me my case last time I was here." Many in high positions, he continued, were prone to vice, and attacked him because he was no longer with them. He was ready to go to prison a life for a good cause. He would, if necessary, prove in dock that what he said about Mr. Asquith was true. Witness knew his regrettable past would be raked up if he came into court, but, in spite of this, he had come in the public interest to tell the truth.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing thanked him impressively.

Father Bernard Vaughan, giving evidence, denounced the play, and could not see how any woman could play the part of Salome.

The play and its probable effects were also condemned by Doctors Clark and Everett and by Mr. Weller, assistant-editor of The Stage. The case continues tomorrow.

LIMITS OF RECENT SINO-JAPANESE PACT

PEKING, China (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Japanese Foreign Office announces that the recently signed convention between China and Japan is limited to joint military operations in defense against the German menace in Siberia. Notes exchanged between the two countries on March 25 were made public today by the Foreign Office. The first, from China to Japan, says:

"The means and condition of the cooperation of the army and navy of China with Japan, are compatible with a common military defense against an enemy for the realization of which plans may be decided upon by mutual agreement of both countries. They will be arranged by the military and naval authorities of both countries who from time to time will consult with each other freely and carefully upon all questions of mutual interest and upon approval of the governments, they will be carried into action according to the demands of the circumstances."

On the same date, Viscount Motono, then Japanese Foreign Minister, replied:

"I propose on behalf of my government that the period in which the notes will remain in force be determined by competent military and naval authorities of the two powers. At the same time the Imperial Government is happy to declare that Japanese troops within Chinese territory for the purpose of such defensive movements will be withdrawn completely upon the termination of the war."

The third note was merely the formal acknowledgment by the Chinese Government of Viscount Motono's reply.

GERMAN THREATS AND DUTCH SHIPPING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In view of German threats the Dutch Government has prohibited the sailing of any Dutch vessels, except sailing and fishing vessels, and the German embargo regarding a continuance of the Dutch merchant traffic is thus depriving Holland of supplies from the Allies.

Meanwhile, it is understood, the Dutch Government intends dispatching a convoy to the Dutch East Indies without permitting search.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOR LIST ISSUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The customary list of honors is announced on the occasion of King George's birthday, including five peerages, 11 baronetcies and 35 knighthoods. Lord St. David and Lord Roonidale become viscounts. Sir Matthew Arthur, Sir William James Tatem and Mr. G. D. Faber, M. P., become barons. An innovation is made in announcing at the

same time the reasons for the bestowal of the honors.

An interesting feature also is that the King has instituted two new air decorations for officers and two for N. C. O.'s and men. The distinguished flying cross is awarded to officers and warrant officers for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy. The air force cross is awarded to officers and warrant officers for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy. The distinguished flying medal and the air force medal are to be awarded to N. C. O.'s and men of the same conditions, respectively, as above.

IRISH PASSIVE RESISTANCE PLAN

Proposal to Have Women Join Efforts Against Application of Conscription to Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—As part of the scheme of passive resistance to conscription, it is understood that a proposal is under consideration whereby the women of Ireland shall sign a pledge on the Feast of St. Columba, next Sunday, recording their determination to resist conscription and to fill the places of the men deprived of their work through refusing enforced military service, while doing all in their power to assist the families of such men.

Ireland and Nationalist Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—No general movement in Parliament as regards Ireland is noticeable, mainly because of the situation on the western front. Ireland awaits the results of the Nationalist Party conference at which the future of the party will probably be decided. There are signs of the party being divided, one section for a real settlement with Great Britain and Ulster and a real cooperation with the Allies on the matter of military service, the other section for going awfully or sub rosa for Sinn Fein, pacifism and various other methods of injuring Ireland and the allied cause.

Meanwhile, the government is preparing its campaign for voluntary recruits, and busily framing a Home Rule Bill. The general effect of the Premier's visit and speeches in the north is considered to have been satisfactory, and the nation may be said to be more than ever resolutely united in the desire to carry the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Counties May Be Proclaimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—A proclamation issued yesterday states that the counties of Limerick and Tipperary will be proclaimed special military areas if unlawful drilling assemblies continue. Mr. Shortt returned to Dublin from London, yesterday, and meanwhile, no report has been issued of the proceedings at the meeting of the Nationalist Party in Dublin on Thursday.

SHIPBUILDERS CATCH UP WITH SUBMARINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Several thousand employees of the Fore River Shipbuilding plant at Quincy heard directly from Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the National Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, this noon how the work of the shipbuilders of this country has overtaken the submarines of Germany.

Dr. Eaton said that during the first three months of this year 45 ships were built in this country, but that in one week in February alone 50 vessels were destroyed by submarines. In 30 days in May the shipyards of the United States delivered 250,000 dead weight tons and the last week of May the production had increased so rapidly that 10,000 dead weight tons were delivered a day. Dr. Eaton said the shipyards of the United States are now building ships faster than they are being destroyed by the submarines.

"Workmen are soldiers," said Dr. Eaton, "just as much as the men in khaki." He urged them to forget everything excepting their country, to which their duty is due.

CONFERENCE HELD ON AMERICANIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Americanization is a matter that prominently interrelates and inter-relates in practically all civic activities, is a point that was brought out today at a conference of women held at the State House for the furtherance of the Americanization cause. Representatives from many of the 53 women's civic organizations of Boston attended and heard the talks given by Alexander Whitehead, chairman of the subcommittee of patriotic assimilation on the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Franklin T. Kurt, chairman of the Americanization committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Eva Whitling White of the women's committee, Massachusetts division, National Council of Defense, and Edward W. Hickey, executive secretary of the Bureau of Immigration.

PRISONERS AND WAR

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Prussian Diet has sent to the German Reichstag a proposal by which persons imprisoned for several years would be allowed to enter the army for the formation of special regiments.

GERMAN U-BOATS OFF NEW JERSEY

(Continued from page one)

ported in a British Admiralty statement that a German submarine of the cruiser class had been sunk by a British convoying submarine, "in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent," which is the southwestern point of Portugal. Then came, in rapid succession, reports of submarines operating in West Indian waters, and last week a captain of a steamship landing at Norfolk reported having sighted what he believed to be a German submarine somewhere off the Carolina Capes. Later it was explained by Washington that this boat might have been a United States submersible on its way to Europe.

Capt. H. G. Newcomb, who hails from Boston, said the two U-boats appeared less than 600 feet off, when the schooner was 75 miles southeast of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Thinking they were United States submarines, he hoisted his signal flags. The U-boat commanders at once unfurled the flags of the Imperial German Navy. Captain Newcomb and the crew were given 10 minutes in which to abandon their ship.

The Edward H. Cole, on her way from Norfolk, Va., for Portland, Me., with coal, was owned by Crowell, Thurlow & Co. of Boston.

The members of the crew are: Robert Lahtig, first mate, American, of 27 Neptune Avenue, East Boston, Mass.; William Jones, second mate, American, Everett, Mass.; W. H. Harker, engineer, American, Camden, N. J.; Karl W. Tarkka, James Kunisier, Otto J. Laitinen and John Olson, seamen, Finns, all of New York City; Karl B. Karlsson, Finn, and E. B. Sannelson, Swede, messboys, of New York City.

The last Captain Newcomb saw of the steamer she was making off at full speed.

The crew of the Cole was subsequently picked up by an American auxiliary naval vessel, brought to an Atlantic port last night, and thence sent here by train.

The auxiliary vessel carrying the Cole's crew was pursued by the submarine but escaped by taking refuge in the Atlantic port.

The new class of German submarine cruisers mark a new advance in this type of warship. Reports issued by the British Admiralty state that the vessels were 450 feet long and 36 feet broad, and that their engines developed 20,000 horsepower.

Their speed has been very great. On the surface they were reported capable of 28 knots, while submerged they could travel 15 knots. The admiralty said they could carry 75 torpedoes and 150 mines, and that they mounted six 6-inch guns.

The fuel capacity of the submarine was said to be sufficient to permit them to make a voyage to this side of the Atlantic, cruise about for some time, and return home without replenishing their fuel tanks. There have been intimations, however, that U-boat bases have been established by German agents on the coast of Yucatan, but no official comment on these rumors has been made.

The port of New York was closed to outgoing shipping as soon as news of the presence of hostile craft outside was confirmed. Similar action has been taken at other Atlantic ports. Meanwhile, advice from Washington, after officially confirming the loss of three schooners, declared that measures already in operation and others that will be added will deal with submarine menaces.

The following facts are given concerning boats reported attacked: The Jacob M. Haskell of Boston was a four-master schooner of 1362 tons burden. She was built in 1901 at Rockland, Me., and was 226 feet long, 43 feet beam and 20.5 feet deep. The Isabel B. Wiley of Bath, Me., was a three-master schooner and was registered at 611 tons. She was built at Bath in 1916 and was 160 feet long, 37 feet beam and 17 feet deep. The Hattie Funn, a three-master schooner, was 145 feet long, 35 feet beam and 11 feet deep. Her tonnage was 365. She was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1884. The Samuel W. Hathaway, a four-master schooner, was built at Brewer, Me., in 1902. The Carolina, 3125 tons, had been long in the New York-Porto Rico trade. She was built at Newport News, Va., in 1896.

Sinking of Edward H. Cole

Schooner Attacked by Two Submarines, Boarded and Blown Up

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two submarines attacked the Edward H. Cole, according to the commander of the schooner, Captain Newcomb. They appeared simultaneously, one on each side of the vessel, and signaled the captain to heave to. The commander of one of the submarines then boarded the schooner in a small boat and gave the crew 10 minutes to leave the ship. The crew took to their own boats immediately and the German sailors then planted bombs on the vessel and blew her up.

Just before the explosion occurred an American steamship appeared in the offing and the other U-boat immediately gave chase.

Safety Provisions Taken

Many Submarine Chasers Available for Protection of Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extensive provision against possible submarine operations on this side have characterized the Navy's war efforts from the start. The 110-foot submarine chasers were really built for the protection of shipping on the Atlantic Coast. Sent abroad as an experiment when the German U-boat strategy confined operations to the North Sea and the British and French coasts, they proved so useful that the type is being imitated here for the French Government, while many chasers and converted

yachts taken over by the navy submarine service probably are still in United States waters, and a very great number are available for use along the coast.

In addition, many other types of ships are engaged in coast patrol. Other types of larger warships also are in home waters.

Navy officials all along have expressed confidence that they would be able to cope with "such German U-boats as might reach the Atlantic coast. Until full details of the sinkings already reported are received, it cannot be said whether they have to deal with a single raider or with an organized attempt to bottle up United States troops on this side while the great battle is being fought out in France.

Life Guard Stations Warned

Word Passed Along to Be on Watch for Crews of Sunken Ships

BARNEGAT, N. J.—Word has been passed along the Atlantic coast to be on the watch for crews of ships sunk by submarines. All the government life guard stations were informed, but up to 12 o'clock nothing untoward had been reported.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—Orders to watch for submarines were received by the coast guard station here last night from Brooklyn Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Orders were issued today to prevent vessels from leaving the port of Philadelphia.

Report Tank Steamers Sunk

Wireless Message Received by Liner Said Vessels Were Attacked

Service of the United Press Associations

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Two tank steamers were sunk by German submarines about 150 miles off Sandy Hook between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, according to the captain of a Canadian Pacific passenger liner arriving here today.

The liner carried 150 passengers on her maiden voyage. She was traveling in a slow convoy. Last night, at 7 o'clock, when the passengers were giving a dinner to the captain, a wireless message was received, saying:

"We are being attacked by a submarine."

The sender of the S. O. S. flashed the name of his vessel and its exact location also, but these facts were not disclosed.

A few minutes later came another wireless:

"We have been torpedoed."

The captain ordered his liner to leave the convoy and make with all speed for the nearest port. Several other fast ships also broke away from the convoy, and with all lights dimmed, made a dash for safety. The dinner to the captain broke up. Passengers donned their lifebelts and were ordered to their stations beside the lifeboats.

Half an hour later, as the liner was speeding through the night, another wireless message came:

"We are attacked."

This message gave the name of another tank steamer, and also its location.

The liner could not turn from its course to go to the rescue. The last heard from the second vessel was a brief flash, very faint:

"We are sinking, S. O. S."

The captain of the Canadian liner heard nothing further about the submarines until he entered the harbor here.

Previous Sinkings

Visit to United States Waters of German Submarine in 1916

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sinking of the vessels off the New Jersey coast finds precedent in the exploit of the German submarine U-53, which on Oct. 7, 1916, suddenly appeared at Newport, R. I. After a stay of three hours at that port, the U-boat, which was commanded by Commander Rose, left Newport and the next day sank six vessels in quick succession off Nantucket. She was sighted off Fire Island Oct. 9 and later it was reported she had gone south, but this seems not to have been true, for she returned safely to a German port on Oct. 31.

The two trips of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland to this country have a direct bearing on the present situation. The Deutschland appeared first at Baltimore and on her second trip to America she docked at New London, Conn.

At that time it was said that the dispatch of the U-53 and the Deutschland to America constituted a warning to this country that Germany would, if occasion demanded, carry the U-boat warfare to the eastern coast of the United States.

This intimation was made even stronger some time ago when there was a veiled threat by Germany to extend the submarine war zone to enemy ports which had not been included in the area in which the submarines had operated previously.

Passengers All Saved

Navy Department Report on Sinking of President Lincoln

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All those who were passengers and men on the returning arm officers and men on the transport President Lincoln were saved after she had been torpedoed last week.

The Navy Department announced said: "The latest dispatches received by the Navy Department state that all the passengers, including the sick, aboard the President Lincoln, were saved. None of the survivors was seriously injured. The transport was attacked by a submarine at 9:53 a. m. on May 31, was struck by three torpedoes and sank in 18 minutes. The submarine was not seen until after the torpedoes were sighted. The

command to abandon ship was carried out in excellent order. The attacking submarine was about 200 feet long and was not of the cruiser type."

Submarines Outrun

Steamer Bristol Picks Up Crew of the Edward B. Cole

BOSTON, Mass.—The speed of the steamer Bristol of 16½ knots an hour enabled her to outrun the two German submarines after the Bristol had picked up the crew of the Edward B. Cole, according to a report received here today.

Capt. P. H. Hart of the Bristol, in a telephone communication with the Coastwise Transportation Company, stated that he found the crew of the Cole aboard in their long boat, and that as soon as they were aboard he saw the two submarines heading in his direction, but the Bristol escaped. Captain Newcomb of the Cole stated that the submarines were seen to sink a steamer and another vessel while he and his crew were waiting to be picked up by the Bristol.

Four of the five schooners reported to have been sunk off the New Jersey coast were owned by the Crowell & Thurlow Company of this city. They were the Edward B. Cole, the Jacob H. Haskell, the Samuel W. Hathaway and the Hattie Dunn.

Cubans Were Prepared

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Passengers on an incoming steamship from Cuba today said that the Cuban Government, presumably in fear of submarines, had kept the port of Havana closed to all vessels from May 20 to May 25.

Port of Boston Closed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Orders to close the port of Boston were issued by the naval authorities shortly after noon today.

Narragansett Bay Closed

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Narragansett Bay was closed to outgoing vessels this morning by order of the commandant of the naval station at Newport.

PRESS CONDEMNS HOSPITAL BOMBING

(Continued from page one)

fore they await some clear condemnation by the Holy See of this latest German outrage and of the affront it implies to the head of the Roman (Catholic) Church."

Monday—The bombardment of Paris on Corpus Christi Day, while the British undertook to refrain from attacking Cologne, continues to be bitterly criticized in the press. Saturday's Evening News refers to "that one-sided arrangement whereby we kept our aeroplanes away from the Rhine, while the German murder gun was left its liberty to rain Corpus Christi shells on Paris," and says it "will rank as one of the impetuous mistakes of war-time psychology." The writer then gives details of Cologne which, he says, to a certain extent rules Germany.

Yesterday's Observer, referring to the same matter, writes in an editorial: "Enemy machines were set free that day to kill the Allies. Paris was shelled on the Feast of Corpus Christi as it was on Good Friday and once more a Roman Catholic church in Paris was hit with the resultant murder, while Cologne was spared."

The Observer asks also why it was not pointed out to the Pope "that British hospitals were being nightly bombed by the basest of all un-Christian crimes." Why, the Observer says, was it not represented that the "Vatican's pious and humane efforts must at least be equally exerted and that no one-sided pleas in the interests of the enemy could be received?"

The leading article concludes with the statement, "For any sign or stern rebuke to Germany by the Vatican in the spirit of Hildebrand we still look in vain."

SUBMARINE NETTED OFF COAST OF EUROPE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—After waiting two days at the spot where the American tanker William Rockefeller had been sunk by a German submarine, a flotilla of destroyers and two seaplanes succeeded in capturing the U-boat, according to naval officials. The Mayor of the disaster, who landed here today, the sea for miles about the spot where the fatal blow struck the tanker was closely watched by destroyers and their accompanying seaplanes. At last the submarine, which had stayed below so long that its air tanks had become exhausted, rose to the surface and was netted.

GOVERNOR SIGNS NEW TRANSIT BOARD BILL

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall, this afternoon, signed the bill placing the duties of the Boston Transit Commission in the hands of the Mayor, Public Works Commissioner and city treasurer of Boston. The Mayor is authorized to appoint a board of three men to perform the duties of the Transit Commission, which goes out of existence this month.

The bill to permit municipal ownership by the cities of Attleboro and Taunton, of their street railway systems, was also signed today.

RENTAL REGULATION IS URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield Central Labor Union, acting on the high retail problem, in this city, on Sunday voted to ask the City Council to ask for legislation regulating rentals during the war in much the same manner as the Johnson Bill does in the District of Columbia. Officials of the union believe this is about the only way the situation can be successfully controlled.

LORD R. CECIL DEFENDS POLICY

Claims That Foreign Office Has Succeeded in Commending Allied Cause to Neutrals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Speaking at Hitehin, yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil protested against everything of which critics disapproved being put down to the Foreign Office. Regarding the British promise not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, he said it was not a Foreign Office decision, nor was it even proposed by the Foreign Office. It was a decision of the government or Cabinet as a whole, and they were strictly and technically more responsible than the Foreign Office, because the Foreign Minister, technically, was not a member of the Cabinet.

At the same time, Lord Robert thought the decision was right. Had they been advised that, by refraining, important military interests would have been sacrificed, he agreed different considerations would arise, but he knew of no such advice being given.

Lord Robert also defended the Foreign Office blockade policy, any reckless administration of which might have left Britain now without the ally on whom the whole British future might almost be said to center. Two great Foreign Office objects were to maintain the alliance in full vigor and to recommend the country's cause to neutrals, and he did not think results were bad. They started with six allies, and they now had 23 or 24. In conclusion, he declared, he had always felt, at any rate since Russia disarmed herself, that the Allies would have a very serious and difficult time until the full weight of America was felt. They were now in the middle of that time. He did not deny its seriousness and anxiety, but he had the utmost confidence in the valor of the soldiers of the Allies.

BLAKELOCK COPIES WERE NOT SIGNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Paintings of Ralph A. Blakelock may have been copied here, but the signature of the celebrated artist was not affixed to them until they reached other cities, Assistant District Attorney Dooling said today. For this reason, he said, there was slight probability of prosecutions in New York county.

Mr. Dooling said the evidence so far obtained would be forwarded to the prosecution at Cook County, Illinois, some counties in Oklahoma and some of the counties on Long Island.

According to Mr. Dooling, the man who painted the spurious works of art turned them out at the rate of three or four a week, but he received a very small amount for his work. Afterward, the signature of Mr. Blakelock was affixed to the paintings and they were sold for fabulous sums. The principal markets for them were in Chicago and western states.

INCREASE IN WHEAT PRICE IS REQUESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Council of Defense has voted to wire President Wilson asking that the price of wheat, as fixed by the government at base terminal points, be increased approximately 6 cents a bushel so as to enable the farmer to meet the increased freight rates recently ordered by the National Railway Administration.

COINAGE OF FIFTY-CENT PIECE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That Illinois has been honored by the coinage at the United States mints of a 50-cent piece is stated in an editorial from the Providence Journal which says:

The State of Illinois is to be uncommonly honored by the coinage at the United States mints of a 50-cent silver piece, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of her Statehood. Under the Minting Act, which Congress has obligingly passed as requested by the state authorities, this unique coin will be real money, of the weight and fineness of our subsidiary coinage of that denomination and legal tender to its face value.

No other State has ever had a legal coin of its own authorized by the United States. The coins will be produced like the government's under the laws providing for the purchase of material, transportation, distribution and redemption, except that Illinois will pay for the special dies required by the commemorative design. As the number is limited to 100,000, they will probably not have a wide circulation, but will be coveted by collectors.

DUTCH PRIZE COURT DECISION

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Hamburg Prize Court has decided that the American steamer Seaward, New York to Genoa, with a mixed cargo, which was sunk on April 7, 1917, was lawfully destroyed. The court rejected all claims.

COURTS AND DRAFT BOARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal courts have no jurisdiction over the selective draft boards, the Supreme Court in effect decided today, in denying mandamus proceedings to have an order of a local board in Milwaukee, Wis., reviewed.

THEATER NOT TO OPEN SUNDAYS

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—After warning from the police that prosecution would follow any attempt to give a Sunday performance, the managers of a new theater here decided not to open on the Sabbath.

GERMAN SOCIALIST REPLY ON WAR AIMS

Speeches of Leaders of Social Democratic Party Indicate Attitude Taken Toward Entente Socialists' Memorandum

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Social Democratic Party has replied in some measure to the Entente Socialists' war aims memorandum through speeches of its leader at Friday's meeting of the party committee.

Herr Ebert stated that the party leaders had received a copy of the memorandum indirectly in the last few days. Their attitude toward it as toward the peace aims questions in general had been formulated in the memorandum submitted to the Dutch Scandinavian committee, of which the last party congress had unanimously approved. To this memorandum they still adhered and the party was always ready to participate in a conference of all Socialist parties belonging to the International and negotiate thereon the basis of their Stockholm memorandum.

Herr Sche

TRIAL DISCLOSES METHODS OF I. W. W.

Government's Case Against Men
Accused of Conspiracy to
Hamper Draft Strengthened
by Testimony in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Saturday's session, which marked the opening of the second month of the hearing of evidence in the case of the 112 I. W. W. members accused of conspiracy to hamper the Nation's war activities, was marked by lurid bits of detailed testimony which showed how the I. W. W. spread terrorism. The government prosecutors are expected to take at least one more month in building up their case.

The testimony introduced from day to day continues to strengthen the case which presumes the direction of a nation-wide policy of violence by William D. Haywood, one of the 112 defendants, and other leaders of the self-styled "wobblies" from Chicago headquarters. Letters and reports from Mr. Haywood to lieutenants in various parts of the country showed he had been kept informed of the spread of sabotage and wholesale campaigns of intimidation and terrorism which paralyzed the machinery of useful industries of all sorts.

That a general strike, for the purpose of tying up ship building in the critical days of U-boat warfare of last September was actually on the verge of being called, was shown in Saturday's evidence. The scope of the strike even was more pretentious than setting at naught the work of the emergency fleet corporation for the Pacific northwest. It sought to stop mining, harvesting and industrial work over the four states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. The general strike in the Pacific northwest was thwarted by the government raids on I. W. W. headquarters all over the country in September, 1917. It was shown. Some of the best direct evidence came from Seattle, where bulletins of that branch showed a referendum of members had been called for early last September.

Farmers and ranchmen in that region of the northwest were great sufferers at the hands of the I. W. W., whose activities took the form of burning and rendering useless threshing machines and valuable farm implements. E. Kraus, secretary of the Portland branch, wrote on Aug. 13, 1917: "Fifty threshing machines are reported as destroyed by fire. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for the men who threw matches into the machines. Insurance companies have refused to pay insurance on these machines. It worked like a two-edged sword. This is the psychological time to hold anti-war meetings for effective anti-military propaganda. We held a big anti-war demonstration in the Plaza the other day. About 5000 people attended."

Spreading of strikes, gun battles, and violence in connection with the steel workers strike at Youngstown, O., furnished dramatic bits of reading in letters exchanged between Haywood and David Ingar, another of those on trial now. Ingar made reports from the scene of trouble to headquarters, and reviewed the situation to Haywood.

"Jan. 5, 1917, a good per cent of the tube department did not come to work," Ingar wrote. "Next day a picket line was placed on the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Works, forcing the rest of the laborers and all millwrights to go on strike. As was expected, the Americans, who received better pay went home and did not show up until the town of East Youngstown was burned. That settled the strike, and it took twice as many yellow legs (soldiers) as strikers, to quell the rebellion."

STATEMENTS AS TO BULGARIA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SOFIA, Bulgaria (via Berne)—The semi-official Bulgarian organ, Kamshana, recently published the following statement regarding Bulgaria's position:

"In spite of England's naval prestige we nevertheless intervened, and this is where the moral side of our intervention comes in. We entered the war without waiting, and by our advance in Macedonia we made a diversion. This diversion forced the Anglo-French to withdraw their troops from the Dardanelles and to land them at Salonika. It is in this way that we decided the fate of the Dardanelles to the greatest advantage of our allies. Having made our preparations, we intervened with the watchword: Should Germany perish Bulgaria does not deserve to live. We intervened not only in order to realize our union, but to make the German cause triumphant, because a powerful Germany alone can guarantee to us our peaceful development. Our ideal is and will remain cooperative with Germany and to love everything German; which means that we shall remain faithful to the quadruple alliance. One does not change a policy like a garment. Providence has blessed our love for the Germans and has made it possible for us to unite with them and to play a great role in the history of the world."

The Kamshana has also secured the

following statement from the Bulgarian generalissimo, Jekoff:

"We are but little concerned as to who will be the master of Gibraltar, or who will dominate the seas and the roadsteads of the world. But the question as to who will command in Constantinople touches us most directly. "Serbia is annihilated, thanks to our intervention. The future will tell us if this incorrigible culprit is to be partially restored, or she is to enter into the confederation of our ally, Austria-Hungary. The region of the Morava has been liberated by Bulgarian arms. Concerning this we have precise arrangements with our allies, and our rights will be loyally conceded. We may say here that our formal rights do not extend to Prishtina and Prizren; we are holding these towns in conformity with the right of conquest. By the right of conquest, and because of their economic importance, they will remain Bulgarian. We are an ardent friend of the Magyar people I desire that we may have a common frontier with them. We nourish the best and the most friendly sentiments toward the neighboring monarchy, and it is in this way only that an end will be put to Serbian irredentism, wherever it may manifest itself."

"We are holding Seres, Drama and Kavalla. Not only these but everything that we may take from the Greeks will belong to us. Let them be clear on that point. The reason is that not only is the majority of the population of the regions Bulgarian, but these regions have been liberated by Bulgarian arms. Our right extends to Janina and beyond, according to our treaties."

PROVISIONS OF NEW FRENCH RENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A new law has been passed concerning the canceling or modifying of leases and the payment of rents in France during the war period. The law provides that tenants of small dwellings who are serving in the army, or who have been discharged as disabled, or who are in receipt of military or certain other specified allowances, are entitled to claim exemption from payment of rent during the war and during the six months following its termination. Small dwellings are defined in this case as being those of which the rent does not exceed the following limits:

	Rent per annum	Unmarried Men	Married Tenants
Paris and district.....	\$20	\$24	
Communes of over 100,000 inhabitants.....	14	16	
Communes of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.....	10	12	
Communes of 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.....	6	8	
Communes of 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.....	4	6	
Communes of less than 1,000 inhabitants.....	3	4	

The widow or heir of a tenant fallen in the war may obtain the cancellation of the lease, without indemnity, on making a declaration within a certain period. A lease may also be canceled when the tenant is no longer able, through disablement in the war, to carry on his former occupation. All proceedings at law against mobilized tenants are prohibited during the war, and for a further period of six months. For twelve months from the promulgation of the law, this prohibition also applies to their dependents in certain specified cases, and to the wives and families of men retained by the enemy in invaded districts or interned in enemy or neutral countries.

Those house owners and landlords whose tenants have been freed from liability, either wholly or in part, under this act, or by mutual agreement, are entitled to an indemnity from the State not exceeding 50 per cent of their losses, if their net annual income does not exceed \$200 in small towns (under 100,000 inhabitants), \$320 in large towns, and \$400 in Paris and the Seine Department.

An owner who has been deprived of a considerable part of his resources and is thus unable to pay mortgage and installments will be granted a delay, not exceeding a period of three years after the termination of the war, the length of the period being decided by the arbitration committee to meet the case. Leases may be extended at the tenant's demand for a period equal to that extending from the tenant's mobilization to the end of the war, in the case of business premises, and for two years in the case of dwellings. Special arbitration committees for settling disputes arising out of the operation of the law are to be set up in each district, owners and tenants being equally represented on them.

BOSTON ELEVATED STOCKHOLDERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The management of the Boston Elevated was upheld at a stockholders' meeting at Tremont Temple when for the third time in the history of the company three-fourths of all outstanding stock was represented, in person or by proxy. Interest in the meeting centered especially in the acceptance of the recent act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature for the management and operation of the road by a board of five trustees. This act was unanimously accepted. By an overwhelming vote it was decided to issue \$3,000,000 in 7 per cent preferred stock and the amendment of the by-laws to conform to the new act met with unanimous approval.

President Matthew C. Brush presided and was pitted with questions regarding reports of the run-down condition of the company's affairs and many questions were asked regarding the affairs under the new regime. Some of the questions regarding the conduct of the company's affairs were of a critical nature. The meeting met at noon and by 1:45 p. m. had finished its business. Two hundred stockholders were present.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND DISLOYALTY

Counsel for the Anti-Saloon
League Points Out Relations
of Brewers to National Ger-
man-American Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Mothers who save and sacrifice should know that within our borders a harmful industry and a disloyal alliance offset much of their sacrifice and service," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address here Sunday night. "The National German-American Alliance has been under investigation by the United States Senate Judiciary Committee for months," he said. "The official report shows that the dominant purpose of that organization is to promote German kultur in the United States and protect the liquor traffic."

Mr. Wheeler said that officers of the alliance and representatives of liquor organizations who testified before the committee admitted that large sums of money were furnished by the brewers to this German organization. "The war crisis," said Mr. Wheeler, "has revealed the viciousness and disloyalty of the corrupt practices of the liquor traffic. You have been saving bread by crumbs, that our soldiers and allies may be fed, but the greedy brewers have wasted it by the ton. Children have gone without candy to save sugar, but the brewer has used up 125,000,000 pounds. Your freight lies idle while the brewers use 100,000 cars to transport beer. They have actually aided and abetted the disloyal forces in our country. It is to a great extent the brewery forces that have fostered the German propaganda, and they have worked to spread German kultur and German beer."

"The time has come when a patriot who wants to help his country to win the war should no longer line up with this disloyal combination. The German Alliance and its ally, the liquor traffic, should be prohibited in the nation by immediate war prohibition and by the adoption of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. This action will do more to help win the war and bring permanent prosperity and peace than any other act which may be proposed by our government."

TEXTILE WORKERS CLOSE UP MILLS

About 35,000 Operatives, Many
on Government Work, on Gen-
eral Strike in New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The textile mills of this city, employing 35,000 operatives, were shut down today in consequence of a general strike, called by the "Textile Council last night. One-third of the operatives have been engaged on government contracts. The mill gates opened at the usual time. Most of the operatives were on hand. They took their clothes and such tools as were their personal property, and went away quietly. In the early hours there was no picketing.

Labor leaders and representatives of the manufacturers conferred during the forenoon with William Z. Ripley, Administrator of Labor Standards, who came here yesterday at the request of Secretary of War Baker, to effect a settlement of the differences.

It is estimated that cloth for government purposes comprises about 25 per cent of the production of the mills. The textile council, which originally sought a 25 per cent advance in wages for the operatives, as opposed to the manufacturers' offer of 12½ per cent, last week modified its demand to 20 per cent. The manufacturers then agreed to a 15 per cent increase, which the council rejected and voted a strike.

Arbiter Goes to New Bedford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—W. J. Mullen of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration went to New Bedford this morning to make an investigation into the strike of textile operatives.

TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES CHANGE

BOSTON, Mass.—Seymour H. Stone, executive secretary, Boston War Camp Community Service, 851 Little Building, has been appointed district representative of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities in War Camp Community Service.

Mr. Stone will have charge of the New England States district. The communities surrounding following camps and naval stations have been organized with a War Camp Community Service representative in charge: Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Camp Devens, Ayer, Boston, Cambridge, Hingham, Weymouth, Lowell and Fall River, Massachusetts; Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, and New London, Connecticut.

Prof. Rufus Smith of New York University succeeds Mr. Stone as executive secretary of the Boston War Camp Community Service. Mr. Smith has had considerable experience in organizing work.

The work of the Boston War Camp Community Service has increased at rapid rate. The leisure time activities for men in both branches of the service have multiplied and individual invitations for week-end parties, Sunday dinners, automobile rides, theater

parties, walks, etc., have been extended to more than 12,000 men.

Hospitality for mothers, wives and sisters to men in the service, activities for girls, athletic games, club facilities for the men and church activities are all a part of the work of this organization.

A bureau of information at the North Station, open Saturdays and Sundays, a Girls' Activity Cottage on the Common, the United Service Club for enlisted men at 48 Boylston Street, are all activities run by the local branch in Boston.

GERMANY TIGHTENS GRIP IN BALKANS

New Treaty With Austria Is
Shown to Give Her Control
of Dual Monarchy's Military
Forces in Peace as in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—More and more the impression is growing in official circles that it is a matter of the utmost importance to the Allies to know what is going on in the Near East and in the western part of the Far East. Enough is known from scattered sources to show that Germany is steadily carrying out her plan of establishing military rule in the East while making all possible noise in the West, sufficient to keep the attention of the world engaged there while she carries out her designs elsewhere.

For instance, the State Department has received what purports to be at least a digest of the new military treaty between the dual monarchies. This document shows for one thing that if there ever was a time when Austria might have discussed terms of peace with the United States that time has disappeared, for under the new treaty the matter of peace is left to the Dual Monarchy. In other words, Germany will dictate the terms under this agreement.

Under the terms of this treaty Germany is to have control of the military organization in Austria in times of peace as well as in war. Officials here take this to mean that Germany will have control of the personnel of the Austrian Army and will hold to military service every fit Slav, Czech, Italian, Pole and Rumanian comprising the population of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. This fact is interpreted to mean further that these peoples who have been hoping for a separate national existence will be swallowed up in the Dual Empire and will lose their independence and the opportunity of self-government.

So much for what Germany plans in a military way in the Balkans. But farther east the Armenians are again coming directly under the cruel heels of the Turks. The State Department is advised that mass murder, committed by the Turks advancing in the Caucasian districts has caused a snappy protest from the Russian Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to the Berlin Foreign Office. So far as this government has been able to learn, the Turks have never ceased their atrocities among the Armenians. Responsibility for the latest crime, the dispatching of thousands of women and children en masse, falls on the German Government, the protest says, because Germany enabled Turkey to take possession of the Ardahan, Kars and Batum provinces after the Russian armies had driven out the Turks. The protest says:

"The advance of the Turkish Army on the Armenian front was accompanied by mass murders, and women and children were killed by thousands. The treaty which we were forced to sign at Brest Litovsk afforded the populations of Ardahan, Kars and Batum the right to decide their own destinies. Events now taking place in these regions indicate that the policy of extermination of the Armenian people, which has been applied for some 10 years, still continues."

"Russia was successful on the Turkish front and was forced to relinquish Ardahan, Kars and Batum simply because Turkey had Germany as an ally. The responsibility for cruelties against the Armenian population in the regions thus falls also on the German Government, which enabled Turkey to take possession of these districts. The people's commissariat energetically protests against the abuse made of the rights of the populations of Ardahan, Kars and Batum to decide their own fate."

COURT DISMISSES MOTION PICTURE CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under an agreement between the Department of Justice and the defendants, the Supreme Court today dismissed the appeal from a federal court enjoining the so-called motion picture trust from conspiring to monopolize interstate trade in films and cameras. The organizations, it is understood, will reorganize in conformance with the court orders.

CANADIAN LINES ASK FOR HIGHER RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Canadian railways today asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise rates on business done on their lines within the United States to the level provided by Director-General McAdoo under the recent rate orders for American railroads.

REGIMENT ASSOCIATION
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The One Hundred and Fourth United States Infantry Regiment Association, which was formed in Boston recently by the mayors of 13 Massachusetts cities and representatives of four towns from which the men of the regiment come, will meet here June 21.

ANCIENTS BEGIN THEIR CELEBRATION

Early Morning Reveille Played
Through the Streets of Boston
Opens Observances of the
280th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With an early morning reveille played through the streets of Boston by the company's drummer and buglers, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts opened their two hundred and eightieth anniversary celebrations this morning. The historic exercises will follow the customary program, which will be attended by a number of army and navy, state and city officials and by visiting representatives of the Old Guard of New York, the Old Guard (late State Fencibles) of Philadelphia and of several other ancient commands. Noticeable in the parade, which began at 2:30 in the afternoon, was the motor battery, E 302, from Camp Devens, which fired the salutes. The company formed at the Armory, Faneuil Hall, at 1 o'clock, proceeding thence to the Old South Church, where the exercises took place, with a sermon by the Rev. R. Perry Bush. Then followed the review by the Lieutenant-Governor and the annual drum-head election of officers, who will forthwith be presented with the insignia of office by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The festivities concluded with the reception in Faneuil Hall at 6:30 and the banquet at 7 o'clock, which, contrary to historic precedent, will be served without intoxicating liquors.

Speaking on the subject of the vote for a dry banquet for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Fred T. Dolbear, second lieutenant, said that at a small meeting six weeks ago the matter was brought to a vote and the dry banquet plan rejected, but when it came up again shortly afterward, at a representative meeting of 60 members, all but five voted in favor of it. Many members were opposed to the dry banquet on the ground that it was breaking the old traditions of the order. Lieutenant Dolbear protested against the factious attitude of some newspapers toward the order. He said the organization had been a great influence in the State and it meant to continue to be. The innovation of the dry banquet would raise the whole tone of the organization and conception of its responsibility, he said.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

BOSTON, Mass.—Neighborhood folk attending the National Federation of Settlement Workers at Hull House, Chicago, a week ago, have returned to Boston with a clearer sense than ever before that the men and women who come to the United States from non-English-speaking lands must get a larger idea of American ideals and that the American must be made to appreciate his responsibility to these people. The high ideals and aspirations which these newcomers bring to what is to them this land of promise, the contributions they are so ready and able to make in the way of work, art, industrial art and crafts, music, poetry and literature, are but poorly understood if at all by the average American. The neighborhood workers believe it incumbent upon them to make these well known and they will devise means of doing so. One way of drawing together the native American and the newly arrived is through the language, and greater effort than heretofore will be made to help the latter to acquire English so that they can express themselves in the language of the United States.

Down at Pembroke is a fine old house on a 26-acre farm with pine woods and all that. It has recently been acquired by Denison House and is to be used in all sorts of delightful ways. Eventually there will be farming, of course, but this year it will be on a small scale because it is so new and untried. That will be better, it is thought, than trying a great deal and perhaps failing on much of it. By undertaking but a few things it is expected that every bit of it will be a success. The house will be used this year for mothers and children and older girls and is to open as soon as school closes. Next year it is planned to have a camp for boys. Miss Kate Van Eaton is to be in charge of the house.

A garden fête is to be given at the home of Mrs. Robert W. Sayles, Chestnut Hill, next Saturday for the benefit of Denison House. It will be largely a Syrian fête in honor of the Syrians of Denison House. An open theater with continuous performance is to present a Syrian play. In the library is to be an exhibition of Syrian arts, crafts and foods. There will be a farm and garden table also, with fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs and butter. A gypsy queen, strolling musicians and other things that belong to an outdoor festival will be found there. The fête is to be given by Mrs. Sayles, Miss Margaret B. Slade and Mrs. A. Marshall Jones, directors of Denison House.

Ten sailors from the Meade and the Calvin Austin were guests of the Apalachicola Girls Club at Hale House on the evening of Memorial Day. In return, these girls were entertained by the sailors on the Calvin Austin on Sunday.

The girls of Hale House had a taste of college life recently, when they spent a day at Wellesley, visiting the college building and grounds and meeting many of the teachers and students. Camp Halecroft will open for the

summer on June 15, when a group of mothers and young children will go down for two weeks.

Mothers of the North End have determined that the North End must be cleaned up, and they have set about to do it. As members of the Mothers Club of Social Service House of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, they mean to bend whatever energy is necessary to the task. They are going to work without the law if they can, believing in a policy of persuasion, but will invoke the law if necessary. They will divide their section of the North End into districts, and visit every family in every street in the whole region, explaining what they want and requesting cooperation in keeping the streets and alleyways free from litter and the whole place in good condition generally.

LICENSING BOARD CHANGE IS SOUGHT

Many Temperance and Good
Government Workers Would
Have Governor Appoint New
Man in Place of J. S. Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The term of Josiah S. Dean as a member of the Licensing Board of the City of Boston, expired today and Governor McCall has been urged by good government interests and social workers to name a successor. The name most prominently mentioned for the place is that of Cornelius A. Parker, a Boston lawyer. The Governor is not expected to send any name in to the Executive Council this week, since he will be in North Carolina on Wednesday, the day of the regular council meeting.

The Governor has been in consultation with temperance and good government workers, who are unanimously in favor of a new man on the board. They urge the appointment of one who will be steadfast in protecting the interests of the local communities. It is realized that Boston is a strong license city at the polls, and that this makes it necessary for the Licensing Board to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, but the demand still persists for the people to be given a voice in the case of saloons which are located at points undesirable to the local districts. This demand is especially predominant in localities that are wholly residential or which are only semi-business districts. There is a strong feeling that the Licensing Board has not in the past given this demand the attention which many citizens felt it deserved.

Mr. Dean holds the Democratic position on the board, Chairman Ranney and the new member, former State Senator David A. Montague, being Republicans. Under the law, a Democrat will have to hold the place, it was said at the Governor's office.

NEW YORK OPPOSITION TO GERMAN LANGUAGE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Regarding New York's opposition to the German language in schools, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says in an editorial: "New York's superintendents of schools have voted, subject to approval by the Board of Education, against organizing any new classes in German during the war. This action will not cause surprise. On the contrary, it may be said that educators have been slow in waking up to their duty in this matter. Prejudice against teaching German in American schools is not a mere childish growth, due to the fact that we are at war with Germany, but is due to two substantial causes. One is the fact that the teaching of German in American public schools was used by pro-German agents as a subtle instrument of propaganda, and the other is that the acts of inhumanity, cruelty and barbarism committed by the Germans as a part of their settled military policy have made the sound of the language hateful in the ears of civilized peoples."

FISH HANDLERS WANT \$25 A WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Owing to a strike of fish handlers at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning, no sales of fish were made at the exchange and the opening of the exchange has been deferred until a settlement of the differences between the men and their employers has been made. The men demand a uniform wage. They are now receiving \$15 to \$20 a week, and they ask for a uniform wage of \$25 a week. It is expected that an agreement will be reached within a day or two.

BIG NEW HAMPSHIRE ACREAGE INCREASE

DURHAM, N. H.—Crop acreage in New Hampshire has increased 33 per cent this season, exclusive of hay, according to reports by county agents filed with Ralph D. Hetzel of New Hampshire College, made public today. Six thousand acres of wheat have been planted in the State as against 300 in 1917. Wheat has been rarely planted by New England farmers in recent years and the experiment is being watched by agriculturists throughout the East. The number of war gardens has increased nearly 25 per cent, and the number of hogs 24 per cent.

AMERICA'S LEADER
Seeded Tip
SHOE LACES
LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR
"BEADED" and be sure of the genuine
"Tip That Can't Pull Off"
At Shoe Stores and Boot Blacks
UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



EXCESS PROFITS TO BE CLAIMED

Proposed Legislation by United
States Congress Is Aimed at
Profiteering—Criminal Action
May Also Be Authorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Billions of dollars from excess profits will come into the National Treasury through the operation of the new revenue law which the President has called upon Congress to enact. It is the wish of the President and the desire of Congress that this law be so framed as to deal the profiteers a fatal blow. Its operations will, in all probability, be retroactive, so as to cover the large profits made at the expense of the United States Government and the Allies since this country entered the war.

On the invitation of the President, the Treasury Department is now called upon to submit to Congress the facts and figures regarding profiteering which it was stated in the President's speech are available. The decision on the part of the administration and of Congress to put an end to profiteering is regarded as one of the most important steps taken since the beginning of the war. More than any other factor the belief, well founded, that profiteering was running riot through the land, tended to antagonize the workers and weaken confidence in the administration.

Congress, however, will not be satisfied with the enactment of a revenue law which will act as a dragnet and shear the profiteer of his ill-gotten gains. The evidence of profiteering is so staggering and the feeling on the subject so strong, that there is a growing demand for legislation on the subject which will make possible the criminal prosecution of offenders. It is taken as axiomatic by congressional leaders that it is sounder policy to prevent exorbitant profits by criminal statutes rather than to depend entirely on a sweeping revenue law to get money back into the Treasury. It has frequently been pointed out that punitive legislation against those who take advantage of the national crisis to enrich themselves would strengthen the morale of the working classes and intensify the conviction that this war is the people's war.

On Friday last week the President signed the bill to prevent profiteering in rents in the District of Columbia, where conditions had become such that Congress had to take the matter in hand.

The government has had to deal with profiteers at every point of activity. In the uniforms of the soldiers, in the manufacture of munitions, in the production of ship material on the "10 per cent plus" basis, and in almost all other activities. It has been a matter of common knowledge that enormous profits were made at the expense of the United States Government and the governments of the Allies.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON ABSENTEE VOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Soldier and sailor citizens of Massachusetts who are within the State on voting day can vote the complete state ticket, according to an agreement reached today upon the Absentee Voting Bill in the Legislature. Those outside of the state borders will be permitted to vote only for presidential electors, United States senators and representatives, and for the six leading candidates on the state ticket. A special recess committee is to consider the numerous problems involved in extending the privilege of voting to absentees who are outside of the State on voting day. This compromise was reached as a result of Governor McCall's eleventh hour message on Friday night in which he urged that the Legislature be not prorogued until all absent men in uniform have been given the right to vote the complete state ticket. The Governor stated this afternoon that he was satisfied with the compromise bill.

IOWA IS HOLDING
STATE PRIMARIES

William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge Unopposed for Renomination to United States Senate—Three Judges to Be Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—United States Senator William S. Kenyon of Ft. Dodge will be unopposed in the state primaries today for renomination. He is the only Republican candidate and the Democrats have no candidate. Governor Harding has no opposition in his party and United States District Attorney Claude Porter of Centerville is the only Democratic nominee. Lieut.-Gov. Ernest A. Moore of Cedar Rapids has no opposition in the Republican Party and Frank B. Whitaker of Hillsboro is the Democratic candidate for the nomination. Mr. Whitaker has been prominent in Democratic politics of the State for years and was out for congress in his district two years ago.

Horace M. Hayner of Marengo, attorney-general, elected two years ago after a spirited campaign, is seeking renomination. His Democratic opponent will be Joseph J. Meyer of Carroll.

Scramble for places on the remainder of the state ticket is lively, although the general voter is apparently little concerned over the outcome. William S. Allen, Republican, present incumbent, will be opposed by C. C. Pugh, Des Moines newspaper correspondent; Walter C. Ramsay, Belmont publisher, and Charles A. Hall, prominent politician, for Secretary of State nomination. J. C. Murtagh, Waterloo attorney, is the only Democratic nominee. Four Republicans are after nomination for superintendent of public instruction. A. M. Deyoe, present incumbent, will be opposed by Frank D. Joseph, his deputy; William F. Barr, Polk County Food Administrator, and P. E. McClellan, former state high school inspector. G. W. Walters, Cedar Falls, state normal faculty, is the Democratic nominee.

For State Treasurer, Edwin H. Hoyt, present incumbent, is opposed by A. D. Nye, state inspector in the auditor's office. John Jamison of Oelwein is the Democratic candidate.

For auditor Frank S. Shaw is seeking his third term. He has no opposition. D. P. Kerby, Sioux City, prominent Democratic leader, is that party's sole candidate.

Dwight N. Lewis and Charles Webster, president railway commissioners, are seeking reelection. Edmond J. Bradley, Eldon, and Thomas N. Waud, Mt. Vernon, are also after the nomination. George W. Kooz, Iowa City, is the Democratic candidate.

Judges Frank T. Gaynor, Le Mars, T. S. Stevens, Hamburg, and Chief Justice B. W. Preston, Oskaloosa, are seeking renomination as judges of the Supreme Court. V. R. McGinnis of Leon, is the only opposing candidate. Three are to be nominated.

MR. GALLIVAN AGAIN TO BE A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In announcing his candidacy for reelection to Congress in the 12th Massachusetts district, Representative James A. Gallivan of South Boston has injected the Sinn Féin issue into the campaign. He charges his prospective opponent, John J. Curley, former city collector of Boston, and brother of the recent Mayor, with supporting the Irish movement, which Mr. Gallivan refers to as a pro-German activity. He states:

"I think I see in John J. Curley and his candidacy many of those elements that made his brother's mayoral contest so objectionable. His continued advocacy of the Sinn Féin movement, with all of its pro-German taint, is unworthy of notice except as it tends to show the last dying flame of Kaiserism in a country now practically 100 per cent pure American."

"As to the other candidates, they are neither insidious nor dangerous. They will be taken care of as the campaign develops. At least they are American candidates and will be treated as such."

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—A regular State Normal for Negro teachers will be held in Alcorn College, Prof. W. F. Bond recently announced. Prof. G. G. Hurst, of the Normal College, assisted by other teachers of prominence in the State, will have charge of this summer school. Teachers holding first and second grade licenses will be given an opportunity of having their licenses renewed, and an examination for state licenses will be given at the close of the session. A model school, taught by an experienced teacher, will be run in connection with the other work.

CANADIAN MILLING COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The report on the operations of Canadian milling companies recently issued from the department of the Minister of Labor, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, covers a period between 1913 and 1917. Among her features the report shows that in 1917, in spite of the war tax, the milling companies had increased their net profits as compared with 1913. It is recommended that the millers' profits be limited by means of taxation on the net returns of their investment. The profits of millers had already been limited to 25 cents per barrel, and the report finds that this sum allowed the big corporations to pay dividends and

pile up reserves. It is pointed out that smaller companies, producing less than 100,000 barrels a year, would have difficulty in keeping afloat on a profit of 25 cents per barrel. The report strongly advocates an increase in the business war profits tax on the milling companies, which course was adopted in the case of the packing companies, after a similar investigation. It is interesting to note that the report, which is both complete and voluminous, is the work of a woman, Miss B. J. McKenna, at one time chief of the staff of the Cost of Living branch of the Labor Department.

SCOTS DONATE FLAG
TO TUSCANIA HEROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has deposited in the United States National Museum a flag which will excite in the hearts of our people feelings of the deepest gratitude toward our allies. It is the United States flag used at the service for American soldiers who were lost with the sinking of the Tuscania. The flag was made by four Scottish women and a Scotsman of Islay House—Jessie McLellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour and John McDougall—in order that over our men there might wave the Stars and Stripes for which they had given their all.

Frank M. America, of the London staff of the Associated Press, who was the first American to arrive at Islay after the disaster to the Tuscania, was asked by Mr. Hugh Morrison, the Scottish landowner, at whose residence, Islay House, the flag was made, to send this interesting relic to President Wilson with the request that it be placed in some museum or institution to be selected by him. Mr. Morrison took a prominent part in the Tuscania relief work, and donated the land for two cemeteries in which American soldiers now lie. The flag, 37 by 67 inches in size, shows plainly by its workmanship that it is handmade.

This very interesting relic is the second flag of the war now on exhibition in the historical halls of the National Museum, the first being a flag of the Zeppelin L-49, captured at Bourbonne les Bains, France, on Oct. 17, 1917, by Lieutenant Lefevre of the French Army, who presented it to Maj. Harry R. Lay, adjutant of the Fifth Regiment of Marines, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. This flag was forwarded to the Museum by Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

ADDING TO FARM
SHIPPING FACILITIES

TOPEKA, Kan.—According to the Topeka Capital, farmers will be aided in transporting their products to market by trucks. The Capital says:

"Food and dairy products from large areas in each State that hitherto have been inaccessible to the larger cities because of lack of transportation facilities, will be made available in the future, according to the plans of the highway transport committee of the Council of National Defense."

"Investigations upon the operation of rural motor truck lines over the highways surrounding the population centers have demonstrated several important advantages from the establishment of this service. In every section studied where such service is in effect, farmers invariably have increased the variety and quantity of their production. The existing farm laborer supply is greatly conserved by relieving the farmer of the task of hauling his products to market. The investigation shows that in some places the hauling done by five men with wagons can be done by one man with a truck at many times the speed. Additional food is also made available by tapping the farm communities, which have no other good shipping facilities. Much of this additional food is now either wasted or deteriorated because of poor shipping facilities. Good roads will make this service available to every farming community in the country."

CHARTERS GRANTED
NEW CORPORATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—Charters were granted in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Wood Company, Inc., Lowell—Paper goods; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Ralph A. Wood, Carrie I. Wood, Lyle A. Brown and Horace I. Wood, Lowell.

Bowers Manufacturing Company, Boston—Machine manufacture; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Thomas A. Bowers, Brookline; William Berwin and J. M. Gove, Boston.

Robinson Brothers Company, Plainville—Jewelry findings; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Maurice L. Katz, Worcester; Lewis E. Robinson and E. R. Robinson, Providence.

Louisiana Leasing Company, Boston—Land and minerals; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Phillips Ketchum, Brookline; D. J. Lyne and H. W. Browne, Boston.

Rogers & Briggs, Inc., Lynn—Boots and shoes; capital, \$75,000; incorporators, A. L. Briggs and F. L. Rogers, Swampscott, and J. E. Peakes, Cambridge.

Greenwich Leatherboard Corporation, Boston; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, W. L. Martineau, Boston; Campbell Bosson, Cambridge, and Gertrude M. Whittier, Salem.

INDICTMENTS UNDER
ESPIONAGE ACT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—More than 140 indictments, charging violations of the Espionage Act, have been returned by the federal grand jury which has been in session at Superior, Wis. Several prominent men are accused. The names of the defendants will not be made public until the warrants have been served.

CAMP DEVENS'
UNITS EXAMINED

Only Men in Every Way Qualified for War Duties to Be Retained in the Various Companies of Seventy-Sixth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The various units comprising the seventy-sixth division are being given a thorough examination in order to secure only men who are in every way qualified for war duties, and those who are unable to come up to the specified requirements will be placed in other organizations where they can be used to advantage. No estimate can be made of the number of men the division will lose by this elimination process, but it is believed it will be quite extensive. It is expected that the examination will be completed by Wednesday night, and the ranks which are depleted will undoubtedly be filled from the depot brigade, to which the rejected men will be assigned.

It is probable that non-commissioned officers who are transferred from the depot brigade will make the change without losing their rating. Sergeants will go into the division as sergeants, and corporals as corporals. These non-commissioned officers are expert in drilling recruits, and this has constituted the major part of their work as the different installations of men have been coming into the camp. The brigade itself is also undergoing a reorganization. It is full of men, many of whom are living in tents, and is officered by one brigadier-general, two colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, and about 50 captains. There also will be four personnel officers who will have the rank of captain. It is expected most of these officers will come from outside organizations. The 12 battalions have been formed into four regiments, and an administrative staff has been partially selected. Lieut.-Col. Paul Hurst acts as brigade commander, and Maj. F. B. Edwards has been made acting adjutant and ordnance officer. Maj. E. L. Weiscope is acting judge advocate and inspector, and the regimental commanders are Maj. A. B. Hitchcock, Maj. George M. Donaldson, Lieut.-Col. W. M. McDaniels and Lieut.-Col. T. B. Sledge.

Three Quakers, all related, have been brought to camp as conscientious objectors, and assigned to the second separate company. They had recently been sent to Ft. Wright, New York, from which point they were assigned to this cantonment. They were drafted in Mystic, Conn.

The Sunday crowd was smaller than for some time past, many believing, it is stated, that the camp was to be closed as on the previous Sunday.

Registration June 5
It Is Expected to Record About
40,000 in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—On Wednesday, June 5, it is expected that nearly 40,000 sons of Massachusetts will declare themselves of military age and available for army service, all of whom will have become 21 years of age since a year ago, when 362,825 men of this State, between 21 and 30 years old, registered.

A young man whose twenty-first birthday falls upon June 6 will be required to register for the draft on the day preceding.

Every man whose birth occurred between June 6, 1896, and June 6, 1897, inclusive, must register, whether he is a citizen or an alien, and only exceptions are officers and enlistees of the regular army, navy or marine corps, national guard and naval militia, men now in the federal service, officers in the enlisted reserve corps, and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps who are in active service.

The hours for this registration are on Wednesday, June 5, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., and the places are offices of local boards or any place these boards may designate.

Registrants are authorized to go to their places of registration, and follow instructions given there. If expected to be absent from home on June 5, the registrant is instructed to go at once to his registration board and have his registration card filled out and certified. Failure to register is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year. It may result in loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into military service.

The forthcoming registration will probably include a larger proportion of men engaged in technical studies than the last registration, and will undoubtedly be largely made up of men just finishing their education and just about to enter business or professional careers.

Harvard Training Work
More Than 4000 Enlisted Men Receiving Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At the present time more than 4000 naval and army enlisted men are in training at Harvard College or on Harvard land, while its laboratories are being devoted to investigations for the government, and in other ways its facilities are being devoted to winning the war. The most important activities at present being conducted are the reserve officers' training corps, which gives undergraduates military training while they pursue their regular studies; and three distinct naval schools, the course for members of the naval reserve, the government school for ensigns known as the Cadet School, first naval district, and the United States Naval Reserve School. The course for naval reserves is

given in the astronomical laboratory on Jarvis Street, and includes mathematics, navigation and nautical astronomy, marine meteorology, naval practice and seamanship, ordnance and gunnery with drill.

Many other war activities are conducted by the university, and at the summer-school sessions a number of courses relating to war will be given. A bureau for Harvard men has been established, the American University Union in Paris to meet the needs of American college men and their friends in Europe, while the Salle Francaise gives men expecting to go to France an opportunity to learn to speak French.

One hundred and ninety-three members of the teaching staff are now engaged in national service, while the records of Harvard men in the various branches of war service, compiled by Frederick S. Mead, give the following statistics: United States Army 1907, United States Navy 712, foreign armies, 122, medical and surgical service 581, Harvard reserve officers training corps and other military bodies 917, ambulance service 420, Red Cross and other relief work 229, national, state and other committee work 498, miscellaneous 125, making a total of 5612 men.

Training of Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts will be called upon to furnish 538 men for special training at the Wentworth Institute and the Newton Technical High School, beginning on June 15, according to a statement issued by Provost Marshal-General Crowder on Sunday. The men will be drafted and ordered to take the courses if the required number do not present themselves voluntarily. The Newton High School is the first institution of its kind to be used for this branch of government service, but it is believed that it will shortly be followed by other high schools.

Tufts College, Franklin Union, and the Wentworth Institute are now giving special training along this line. Candidates will report to the Newton School Board on June 15, and the course of instruction will include machinery construction, carpentry, electricity, radio operating, blacksmithing, and automobile repairing. The school's quota will be 288 men.

On the same date, 250 men will report at the Wentworth Institute to take up instruction in gas engine work, electricity, gunsmithing, and sheet metal work.

Open-Air Rallies Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Open-air rallies for the dissemination of information on various branches of the service will be given this week in different parts of Boston under the auspices of the Committee on Public Safety.

Seven rallies will be held in all, two of which will be indoors. The schedule arranged is as follows: This evening, 8:15 o'clock at boat landing, Jamaica Pond; Tuesday and Wednesday evening on the Common in Waltham, Mass.; at the Milton School, Needham Heights, Thursday evening at the Sherwin School, South End; Friday evening, Mission Hill Playgrounds, Roxbury; Saturday evening at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

Soldiers and Sailors Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Appeals for funds with which to establish a soldiers' and sailors' lodge in Boston were made in nearly all the churches of Greater Boston on Sunday at the request of the Volunteers of America. It is proposed to establish a lodge where uniformed men can obtain home cooked food at cost, also lodgings at a nominal fee. Contributions will be received by the Exchange Trust Company, and a campaign for funds will be carried on the streets and in department stores.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Army officers are investigating the cause of a fire which early on Sunday destroyed two clothing warehouses at the United States arsenal at St. Louis. The loss, it was said, will exceed \$1,000,000. Opinion was expressed that the fire was of enemy origin and federal authorities were holding Anton Ronjak, enemy alien.

Fire destroyed the J. K. Mosser Tanning Company plant, controlled by Arnold & Co., at Noyes, Pa., entailing a loss estimated by the owners at nearly \$3,000,000. Crossed wires in the hair-drying room are believed to have caused the fire.

BOSTON-BOUND MAIL
AIRPLANE UPSET

MINEOLA, N. Y.—The first airplane to start with mail from New York to Boston overturned as it was about to rise from the field here today. The pilot, Lieut. Gustave Vanel, a French army officer, and W. O'Brien, his mechanic, were thrown out and were bruised. Tied to the machine, a French biplane, were 4000 packages of mail. The mishap was attributed to the unevenness of the ground. One of the wheels caught in a rut just as the airplane was about to ascend. The running gear was smashed when the machine turned completely over.

WOMEN TO BE TRAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Mobile Shipbuilding Company has sent a number of young women who have been employed in its accounting department to New Orleans, where they will be trained for work as expert accountants.

SUPPORT REFUSED
FOR J. E. BURKE

Henry Abrahams of Boston School Committee Declines to Indorse Candidate for Superintendent Urged by Labor Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Absolute refusal to cast his vote for Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston's public schools, was made Sunday afternoon by Henry Abrahams, member of the Boston School Committee, to the executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union. The board members waited upon Mr. Abrahams to urge his support for Mr. Burke but after a two-hour conference were obliged to leave without it. The election may be brought up at a meeting of the School Committee this afternoon but it is understood Mr. Abrahams will try to have it postponed.

It has been understood for some time that certain political elements were working to secure the support of organized labor in favor of Mr. Burke; that, failing to obtain the approval of Mr. Abrahams, who is secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, they were seeking to win over that body as a whole.

The affair culminated at a meeting of the Central Labor Union in Wells Memorial Hall, Sunday afternoon. Letters stating their attitude toward organized labor were read from Mr. Burke, Augustine L. Rafter and Frank V. Thompson, each an assistant superintendent of schools, and commonly accredited with being a candidate for the superintendency. The letters were in reply to questions sent them by the union.

Following the reading of the letters a resolution to indorse Mr. Burke was presented, precipitating a heated discussion which was closed only upon recommendation of the president, John F. Stevens, that the matter be referred to the executive board.

The board thereupon waited upon Mr. Abrahams and told him that "it was the sentiment of the majority of the delegates to the central body," and therefore the labor movement of the city, that he cast his ballot for Mr. Burke. It is stated that Mr. Abrahams has said he knew what was behind the movement in favor of Mr. Burke and that he would not lend himself to its support.

In his letter Mr. Burke said, among other things:

"My attitude toward organized labor is friendly and cooperative and I number among my personal friends officers and active members of the labor movement of New England."

"I believe that such books [text-books for Boston schools] should be as far as possible the product of organized labor, all other conditions being equal. In some cases where the books desired are copyrighted, this may not be possible, but in many instances where the copyright law has expired it might be advisable to consider the practicability of printing these books in our own municipal printing plant, thus benefiting many of those called upon to support the schools."

Mr. Thompson's letter read in part:

"I have always been a believer in the principles of organized labor. As a student of economics and economic conditions, the principle of collective bargaining appears to me to be fundamentally sound. Society is benefited by the organization of workers for the advancement of labor conditions. I believe the worker individually and unorganized cannot secure conditions which are either advantageous for himself or for society."

Mr. Rafter declared that he was not a candidate for the superintendency, never had been, and did not expect to be.

EMPLOYED OFFICERS
OF Y. M. C. A. MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Eight hundred of the Association of Employed Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, representing all parts of the United States and Canada, will attend the fortieth annual conference of the association which opens in this city at the Y. M. C. A. College, June 7. Many new problems arising from the extensive war activities of the Y. M. C. A. are to be considered.

A feature of the conference will be reports of commissions which have been investigating various phases of Y. M. C. A. work. Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary, who has just returned from the war zone after an inspection of the work in Great Britain, France and Italy, will deliver several addresses. Because of the success of the work conducted by the organization with military forces, the employed officers' work among civilians will be thrust out to the practicability of adapting to city conditions the methods which have proved so successful in the camps.

SITUATION ON MILK
PRICES IS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Regarding complaints received that milk was being sold in some instances in Boston for as much as 16 cents a quart, it was stated at the office of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration that consumers making such complaints should take into consideration the sliding scale of prices fixed by the New England Regional Milk Commission. The price list fixed the price for milk delivered to family trade at 14½ cents for May and 14 cents for June, but this price, it is explained, is for milk containing 3.5 per cent of butter fat and an additional premium for butter fat of 4 cents a point or a reduction of 4 cents per point below

3.5 per cent. So if the dealer has milk of the right quality he may charge 16 cents and consumers should take into consideration the quality when buying milk, it was stated. The same scale applies to stores and the ordinary milk runs about 1.5 per cent better fat.

ARMY PROMOTIONS
AND TRANSFERS MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Promotions and transfers of officers in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., are numerous, and today announcement was made of assignment of Lieut.-Col. Frank Geere at the head of the financial department to the coast artillery service at Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I. Lieutenant-Colonel Geere came to Boston from Arizona upon the opening of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and during the past year the business of the office has greatly increased. He will be succeeded by Capt. Jerome Clark, who has been his first assistant.

Another promotion made public today is that of Sergt. Russell Goldsmith of Dorchester, Mass., to sergeant first class. He has been on duty in the financial department at headquarters for several months.

Sergt. Ralph U. Cross has been promoted to a second lieutenant in the quartermaster corps at Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the quartermaster school at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

First Lieut. Herbert Collins, and First Lieut. Roscoe Virgin, who have seen long service in the regular army, have been assigned to special duty in various shipyards in New England.

Capt. Joseph J. O'Hare has returned from a ten-day leave, and this morning reported for his new duty at Ft. Warren, in Boston Harbor.

Several radio mechanics who made applications for the course to be opened on June 15 at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., have received orders to report to a similar school to be opened at College Station, Texas.

The new tank America, built under the direction of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, former commanding officer in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., was today moved from Beaver Place, where it has been undergoing repairs, to the government enclosure at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass. The trip was made under its own power, and the machine worked satisfactorily, according to army officers who were in charge.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the department, was in conference with the United States Shipping Board officials today.

Naval Field Day Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for a naval field day on Saturday, June 22, are well under way, with the Charles River Basin as the scene of several naval maneuvers. There will be various boat races, swimming contests, and a war ship of the smaller design will probably be a feature of the affair. Rear Admiral Wood also hopes to secure a naval air ship which will give an exhibition, and he has asked the cooperation of the public in making the affair a success.

STOPPING DAYTIME
POLITICAL MEETINGS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Council of Defense has passed a resolution requesting that no political meetings or any other public gatherings, unless absolutely necessary, be held anywhere in the State during daylight hours. The object of the resolution is to assist in keeping every man engaged in a useful occupation at his work each day.

STRIKE IN ALBANY
DISTRICT SETTLED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The strike of United Traction Company employees, which tied up street railway service in Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Green Island, Cohoes and Rensselaer over Sunday, was settled today. The employees, who struck for an increase of nine cents an hour, were granted six and a half cents, with a possible subsequent increase to be determined by arbitration.

EXCHANGE OF SERBIAN
PRISONERS ARRANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—The conference of official Austro-Hungarian and Serbian delegates has reached an agreement concerning the repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners of war and the exchange of able-bodied prisoners. Details will be published upon approval of the agreement by the governments concerned.

STREET ORDER PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—At the special session of the Boston City Council this afternoon an order was presented from Mayor Peters asking the council to appropriate \$154,597.61 to meet the expense of reconstructing and repaving of streets by contract. The Mayor presented his program to the council with the request that it appropriate this amount by taxes.

MISSOURI SENATORIAL RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Harry B. Hawes, now in Spain, has cabled that he will not enter the Missouri senatorial race this year. Uncertainty as to when he can reach the State is the reason given. This leaves but two avowed Democratic candidates, Senator X. P. Wilfey, appointed to succeed Senator Stone, and Joseph W. Folk, former Governor.

TONNAGE FOR COAL
TRAFFIC GREATER

Seventy-Five Vessels for Lake Service With Fifty-Seven of Them Now Engaged in Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Tonnage for coal transportation on the lakes has been increased by 25,000 tons within the last week, making a grand total of 323,038. It is stated at the office of James J. Storror, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, that of this amount of tonnage 65,500 tons is under repair at the dry docks. There are 75 vessels for the coal trade and 57 of them are now in the service. It is figured by Mr. Storror that 338,000 tons in continuous use the year round, will be required to supply New England with the coal needed.

Mr. Storror, in discussing the railroad end of the transportation problem, paid a tribute to William G. McAdoo, director-general of the railroads, and declared that the New England roads are doing a good job at handling coal. His statement follows:

"The director-general is in dead earnest, doing a fine job and deserves public backing."

"The officials selected by him for his staff in Washington are fair-minded, sincere men, and they should be trusted and backed up. New England is vitally concerned that railroad leading from the coal mines be operated to their fullest capacity."

"In New England, I feel that on the whole our railroads are doing a fine job, and it is noticeable that all our New England railroad executives have been retained. Outside of New England, there have been numerous changes. I think our viewpoint on these outside railroads is impractical and disinterested."

"We are simply vitally concerned that such railroads as the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central and other railroads leading from the coal mines should be operated to the utmost capacity."

PORTO RICANS TO BE
USED FOR WAR WORK

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements have been made for employment of 10,000 Porto Ricans on war work at Norfolk, Newport News, Baltimore and vicinity, as a means of augmenting the common labor supply, it was announced today by officials of the United States Government Employment Service, 53 Canal Street. Within a month the first arrivals will be engaged in construction work on government contracts, the War Department having just agreed to bring the islanders to the mainland on transports returning to home ports. Approximately 75,000 Porto Rican laborers are already available for work on the mainland, it is announced.

Plans for the care of the laborers are being made today and a representative of the Department of Labor is now in the vicinity of the cities where they will be employed, arranging housing accommodations in advance of the arrival of the men. They will receive 35 cents per hour, with time and a half for all overtime. They are to be fed by the government commissary, each man paying 35 cents a meal.

The transfer of this labor, originally planned some months ago, has been held up for some time through lack of shipping accommodations, but now the War Department has arranged for overcoming that obstacle. F. C. Roberts, special agent of the Department of Labor, investigated possibilities of Porto Rico as a source of common labor supply last October, when he visited the island. His estimate of 75,000 available men was subsequently confirmed by Santiago Iglesias, a member of the Porto Rico Senate and president of the Free Federation of Labor for Porto Rico, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

RULING ON PRODUCTS
OF CHILD LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Child Labor Law of 1916, forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor, was today declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme Court. Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clark dissented.

DELEGATES GATHER
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Constitutional Convention Opens
on Wednesday, When an Im-
portant Question Will Be That
of Relief for Timber Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Delegates for the
New Hampshire Constitutional Con-
vention are beginning to assemble
here today for the opening on Wednes-
day, when one of the most press-
ing questions to be taken up will be
that of relief of owners of growing
wood and timber from what is claimed
to be excessive taxation.

The amendment which the lumber-
men want to put through is recom-
mended by the State Tax Commission
and would add to the fifth article in
the constitution, which deals with
taxation, the following words:

"Provided, further, that the said Gen-
eral Court shall have full power and
authority to specially assess, rate and
tax growing wood and timber, without
regard to the rule of proportion other-
wise required in taxation."

The rule of proportion referred to
requires that every kind of property
must be taxed at its "full and true
value" on April 1 of each year. Acting
State Forester A. B. Hastings informs
The Christian Science Monitor that he
believes such an amendment is ex-
pedient and the State Forestry Com-
mission, consisting of William R.
Brown, the Berlin paper magnate;
Gen. James E. Tolles of Nashua and
Col. George B. Leighton of Dublin,
now head of one of the new shipbuild-
ing companies, prepared the following
statement on this subject:

"One of the primary reasons for
calling the New Hampshire Constitu-
tional Convention was to reform the
method of taxing forests, particularly
growing wood lands. The present
method is one of the causes that is
driving them prematurely upon the
market in large number, especially
throughout the pine region. The tes-
timony is general and overwhelming
that the present laws are seriously
reducing the number of immature
growing woodlots in many towns.

"The Forestry Commission realizes
that taxation is not the only reason
for premature cutting. High prices
since the beginning of the war are a
potent reason; but the inducement
to sell is greatly aggravated by high
taxes, which will increase at least in
proportion to values.

"It is of the greatest importance to
the preservation of New Hampshire
forests that the system of taxation
should not be confiscatory upon a
large part of the annual forest
growth. The convention should not be
permitted to adjourn until some action
has been taken on this important
project."

Forestry Commissioner Brown and
Philip W. Ayers, secretary of the
Society for the Protection of Forests,
are delegates to the convention and
will lead the program for a forestry
amendment. There will be stout
opposition to it, however. The argu-
ment is advanced in farming com-
munities that the forestry tax relief
plan is to work to the benefit largely
of the so-called paper trust and other
large timber owners in the north
country, and that whatever relief is
given timber owners must be made
up in the taxes levied upon farmers.

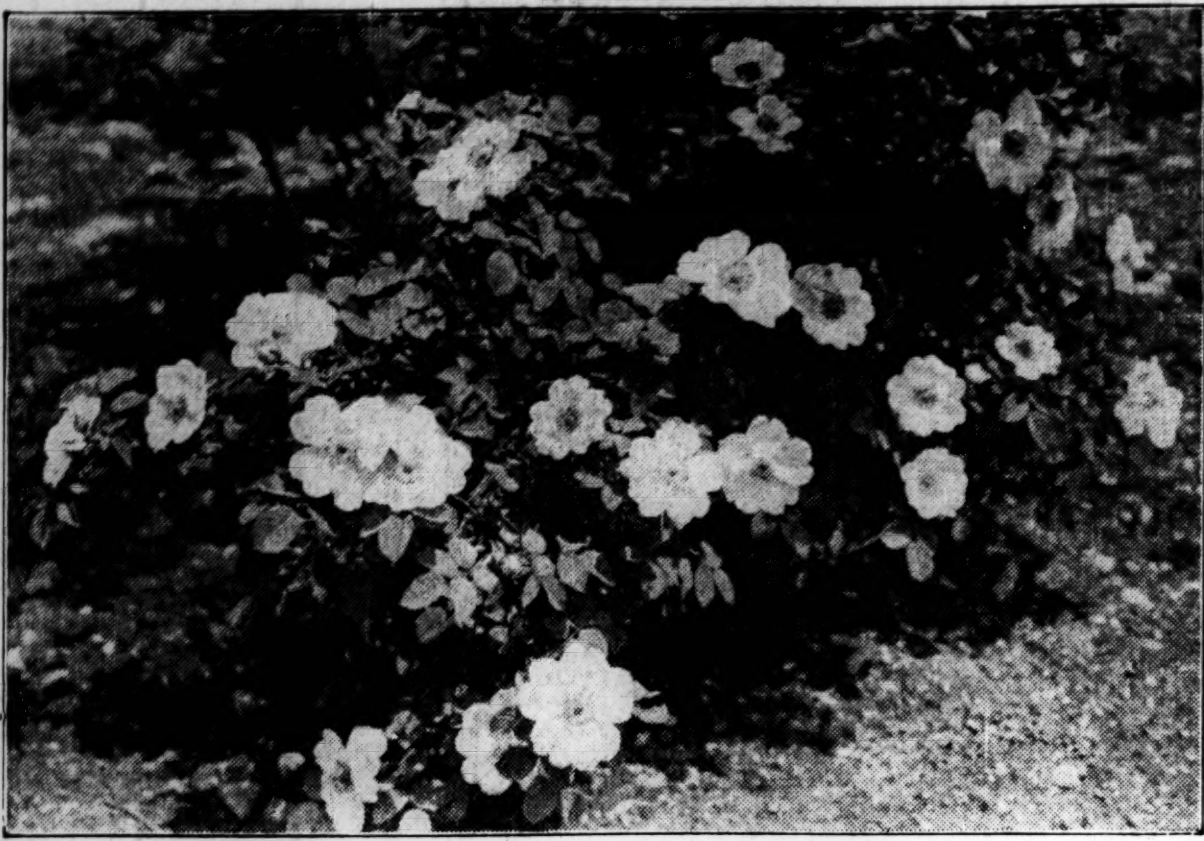
Another argument used with city
delegates is that in the past the
majority of farmers who have made
considerable money have done so by
selling off woodlots rather than from
the ordinary farm operations. It is un-
doubtedly true that thousands of
farmers have grown well to do by
selling their timber, but most of this
timber was grown in the period when
the constitutional provision of taxa-
tion was not enforced, before there
was any Tax Commission.

The last Constitutional Convention,
held in 1912, submitted an amendment
to grant tax relief, but it was coupled
with a provision for tax relief also to
owners of intangible securities and
wild lands. In the referendum on the
subject in the fall election of that
year, Samuel D. Felker, Democratic
candidate for Governor, opposed the
adoption of the amendment and in-
directly committed his party to the
opposition. Mr. Felker was elected, and
the amendment received a majority
vote, but lacked the necessary two-
thirds and was therefore rejected.

SIGNOR BARZILAI ON
CIVIL COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Barzilai is not
the first to affirm that the morale in
the war zone is at a higher level,
in spite of all the sacrifices involved than
it is in some other parts of Italy. The
seeds of lack of confidence or of de-
pression were, he declares, often
sown during the soldiers' brief re-
turn to the towns. That state of things
should come to an end, he maintained,
and there should be harmony in ef-
fort and in feeling. They should re-
member that all the fluctuations of
feeling had an effect on the front
line where the soldiers had the right
to expect the citizens to regard the
war as their own.

Signor Barzilai's speech on "War
and Civil Cooperation," made to a
large audience which filled the
Adriano Theater to overflowing was
given under the auspices of the Central
Commission for Voluntary Civil Ser-
vice. Beginning with a review of re-
cent military and political events, he
went on to speak of the duties of the
civil population. A few days ago the
Chief of the General Staff had told
him, he stated, after commenting on
the thoroughness of the reconstruc-
tion of the army after the defeat of
Caporetto, that the army asked two



Roses in bloom at the Arnold Arboretum

PATCH PAVING
PLAN IS STUDIED

New Boston Public Works Com-
missioner Giving Attention to
What He Believes to Be a
Rather Expensive Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—While he is pre-
paring to begin upon a program of
street paving in which substantially
\$1,800,000 will be spent in the improve-
ment of highways in Boston and \$100,-
000 in laying artificial stone highways,
Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner
of the department of public works, is
giving the subject of patch-paving a
good bit of attention. He believes that
it is a rather expensive practice, and
that in many instances it has been
overdone in Boston. Then, too, the
commissioner knows that the patch-
paving is guaranteed for one year
only whereas a newly paved sheet as-
phalt street is guaranteed for five
years.

Engineers, in general, agree with
Colonel Sullivan regarding Boston
street work. There are several streets
in Boston where the repairs in the
past five or six years actually amount
to more than the cost of repaving
would have totaled. Of course, it is
realized that some patch-paving must
be done as the wear and tear upon
Boston's streets by the constantly in-
creasing motor traffic is trying them
as they have never been tried before.

Columbus Avenue was patched
again this year. The five-year guar-
anty expired in this thoroughfare on
Jan. 8, 1917, on that section of this
important radial highway from the
Boston & Albany bridge to Massachu-
setts Avenue. Cost of repairs in any
thoroughfare is estimated on the
total yardage. For instance, if one-
quarter of the total square yard sur-
face of a street requires patching,
the engineer would divide the cost per
yard by four and enter into his books
that result as the price per square
yard for that street's upkeep for that
year. The total cost of repairs on a
street any one year is divided by the
number of square yards in the street
and the total is the average expense
per square yard for that street for
that year.

Columbus Avenue was in such shape
last year, owing to the tremendous
traffic it supports, that it cost 30 cents
a square yard to do the patching. This
year the cost is greater per square
yard, as more yardage was repaired
than last. Now it amounts to well
above 60 cents per square yard for
two years, and the street will not be
in good condition next winter, for it
will be breaking down in other places.
In two more years the cost will have
totaled about as much as a new pave-
ment would have had it been laid last
year.

A pavement now is guaranteed for
five years. At the fourth year the
contractor usually goes into the street
and puts in condition to last two or

IRON AND STEEL
INSTITUTE MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—M. Eugene
Schneider, the famous French metal-
lurgist, was given a cordial welcome
upon taking the presidential chair at
the recent annual meeting of the Iron
and Steel Institute. In his address,
M. Schneider said the industrial
destiny of Great Britain after the war
depended upon the cooperation be-
tween natural scientists and industri-
alists. They must see to it that an
open field was provided for individual
enterprise.

Speaking of the vast expenditure on
ammunition for the war, M. Schneider
recalled that Napoleon won the Battle
of Wagram at the expense of 20,000
gunshots. The siege of Sebastopol, he
said, cost the allies 1,500,000 shells,
while today the Allies were obliged to
fire several million shells in order to
drive the enemy back a few miles on
a very narrow front. He hoped the
National Physical Laboratory would
serve to establish and maintain a har-
monious balance between the efforts
devoted to disinterested research and
those spent in the pursuit of immedi-
ately practical results.

Sir William Beardmore, the retiring
president, after referring to M.
Schneider in very cordial terms, said
they welcomed General Foch as Com-
mander-in-Chief of the United Forces.
"We shall not," he added, "forget our
debt as manufacturers to this great
general and his colleagues."

An interesting incident of the meet-
ing was the election of M. Schneider's
two sons, Lieut. Jean Schneider, who
holds the Croix de Guerre, and Second
Lieut. Charles Schneider, as members
of the Institute. Both sons are serving
in the French Army.

ROSES ARE MAKING
SPLENDID DISPLAY

Arnold Arboretum Garden Re-
markably Complete, Though
Prof. Sargent Would Make It
Second to None in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A beautiful spec-
imen of the Scotch laburnum is bloom-
ing close to the Forest Hills entrance
to the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica
Plain. This is the tree often called
the golden chain, because of the curi-
ous pendant form assumed by the
large flower clusters. Professor Sar-
gent, director of the arboretum, calls
this laburnum the finest yellow-flow-
ered small tree or shrub hardy in New
England. Strangely enough, it is not
very often planted in this country, al-
though it is common in European
gardens and makes a handsome ap-
pearance. The specimen mentioned
received considerable attention from
Professor Jack's walking class on Sat-
urday, after which a brief visit was
paid to the shrub garden, where the
roses are making a splendid display.
Professor Sargent would like to have
the arboretum possess a rose garden
such as now exists nowhere in the
world, a garden wherein should be
found every species, variety and
hybrid. There must be more money,
however, and more land to make this
project a reality. Even now the ar-
boretum's collection is remarkably
complete and the members of the
walking class were greatly interested
in the Scotch roses.

Leaving the shrub garden, Professor
Jack led his class over Bussey Hill to
the cedars, stopping to comment on
several interesting trees along the
path. A small branch of a yellow
wood tree was broken off and the
buds found to be inclosed in the leaf
stem instead of on the outside, as
with most trees. The flowers of the
Kentucky coffee tree were sniffed at
and found to be pleasantly sweet.
This tree is often recommended for
lawns, but is very late in getting its
foliage. Two cut-leaved European
beeches aroused much admiration.
They are among the handsomest and
most stately trees in the arboretum.
A Norway maple was found with
leaves curved and twisted in such a
way that they resembled large green
claws, and the members of the class
were not much surprised to be told
that this tree is commonly known as
the eagle claw maple.

Finally the junipers were reached,
and the collection found to be a very
large one, with many interesting spec-
imens. The common pasture juniper
is included, of course, but there are
also many kinds from China and
Japan. Some of the so-called pros-
trate forms, which have a widespread
habit, but grow only a few feet high,
are particularly ornamental. One is
called the Sargent juniper, because
grown from seeds collected by
Professor Sargent in Southern Hok-
kaido. The plants in the arboretum
are probably the only ones in cultiva-
tion. There are several native jun-
ipers with the procumbent form of
growth. One of them, Juniperus hor-
izontalis, is an excellent garden plant.
Professor Jack called attention to the
fact that the true leaves of the jun-
ipers are not what most people con-
sider as the leaves, but are tiny scales
which at first coat the stems, hiding
them entirely. The junipers, it was
explained, are conifers, although the
cones are commonly called berries,
and make good food for the birds.

Some particularly interesting ar-
boreal specimens were found in a group
and grown in such a manner that
they can easily be studied by garden-
ers and landscape architects who may
want to use similar trees. Some are
pyramidal, others are round topped
and still others are very dwarf, al-
though the same age as trees of the
same species many times their height.
The rhododendron collection being
only a short distance away, the mem-
bers of the class paid them another
visit before dispersing at the close of
their tramp. The rhododendrons are
blooming remarkably well. The plants
of the native species Catawbiense
were in good condition Saturday,
while the flowers of Rhododendron
maximum, another American species,
were beginning to open. A number of
very beautiful hybrids were blooming
well and the arboretum offers an un-
usual opportunity to become familiar

with the sorts which take kindly to
New England's climate. The rhodo-
dendron display will last for some
time and before it is over the mountain
laurel will be in flower. Visitors to
the arboretum have seldom enjoyed a
greater wealth of bloom than this
season and Professor Sargent believes
that he urges people to forget war work
and other duties for an hour occasi-
onally while they stroll through the ar-
boretum grounds.

PREFERENCE URGED
FOR IMPERIAL SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Balfour
of Burleigh presided at a meeting of
the Royal Society of Arts at which a paper
on "Sugar From Several Points of
View," by Mr. George Martineau, was
read by Mr. Edward R. Davson, pre-
sident of the Associated West Indian
Chambers of Commerce. The paper
advocated preferential treatment of
sugar in the home markets to give
confidence to capital invested in that
industry. It argued that British in-
dustries, if reasonably encouraged
might become capable of furnishing
all the sugar needed for consumption
in the Empire.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh urged that
as far as possible they should abstain
from the fiscal controversies which had
raged some years ago. What must be
considered, he said, was whether the
article was essential to the national
well-being, and important to their in-
dustries and to the consuming popula-
tion. The security and safety of the
Empire and the interests of their popu-
lation must come first, and abstract
ideas which conflicted with those con-
ditions must, to a large extent, be re-
legated to a back seat. He had no hesi-
tation in saying that he had always
been, and still was, a member of what
was called the Free Trade School, but
he thought most people would agree
with him that while abstract ideas
were good servants they might become
bad masters. There were conditions
in which practical and not theoretical
considerations should rule their poli-
cies.

For 10 years or more before the war
they had been dependent for a large
proportion of their sugar supplies on
enemy countries, and the point now
to be considered was what could be
done to get supplies from their own
imperial sources without taking a
course which, on the one hand, would
raise the price of the produce and, on
the other, if the industry were unduly
favored, create apathy and inefficiency.
They had vast resources within their
own Empire, the successful develop-
ment and transport of which would
largely depend upon the provision of
shipping facilities, which he hoped
after the war to see reduced to a stand-
ard of cost that would approximate to
the cost of pre-war days. However
that might be done, they must face
the problem of how they were to de-
velop their own imperial resources
in this matter of sugar supply. He
hoped that they would never be at
variance with the United States or
Holland, but it was not beyond the
bounds of possibility that some coun-
tries now their allies might have such
differences with them in the future as
would justify the precautionary policy
on their part of developing as far as
possible this class of article within
their own territory. If they were
going to do that, they must, as the
author of the paper had said, give se-
curity to the investor. The Germans
had solved the problem in a marvelous
way, and he did not see why it was
thought impossible that they could do
with cane what the Germans had done
with beet.

WASHINGTON EMPLOYEES STRIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly 1000
city employees went on strike here to-
day, for higher wages. Most of them
were employed in the street-cleaning
and water departments. They quit
work when their demands for a mini-
mum wage of \$4 a day were not
granted.

MOTOR APPARATUS
COMPETITION URGED

Boston Finance Commission
Would Have a Thorough Sys-
tem of Tests in Selecting for
the Use of Fire Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Competition in the
selection of motor apparatus for the
Boston Fire Department, a thorough
system of comparative tests of vari-
ous makes of apparatus, the abandon-
ment of the proposed purchase of cer-
tain machines from the Seagrave Com-
pany and the deciding upon a certain
policy in regard to the extent of such
purchases, are advised by the Boston
Finance Commission in a communica-
tion to Mayor Peters made public
today.

The commission says: "During the
last four years no purchase of fire
motor apparatus has been made after
public competition, and only in two
instances have private bids been so-
licited from the various manufactur-
ers. All the motor fire apparatus
purchases by the present fire commis-
sioner have been made after he had
obtained permission from the then
Mayor to award contracts for the
apparatus without advertising, in
response to his letter setting forth
reasons for his selection of certain
types of apparatus."

Investigation of various types of
motor apparatus made for the city in
1912 by Guy C. Emerson, consulting
engineer, for the commission; Prof.
Charles E. Stewart, then of Tufts Col-
lege, and now supervisor of motor ap-
paratus in the fire department, and
Prof. David L. Gallup of Worcester
Polytechnic Institute, resulted in the
decision by Fire Commissioner Cole to
use the apparatus of the American-La
France Fire Engine Company.

The commission recalls that Fire
Commissioner Grady decided against
the American-La France machines,
that since 1912 the department has
purchased motor apparatus amount-
ing to more than \$400,000 from seven
different manufacturers and that large
sums have been spent for supplies
and repairs.

Criticism is made of the records
kept in the department in that "the
records are kept in such a way that
it is impossible from a standpoint of
cost, maintenance and performance of
the different makes of apparatus to
arrive at a definite conclusion that the
motor apparatus of the Seagrave
Company is superior to other appar-
atus. . . . The results of the tests
made in 1912 showed that the Seagrave
apparatus was not superior to that
of several manufacturers, and
that the apparatus offered by the
American-La France Fire Engine
Company was superior to all of the
apparatus then submitted."

"The commission believes today, as
it did then, that competition based
upon the mechanical excellence of the
apparatus should be used in purchas-
ing fire apparatus, and that tests
should be made similar to those made
in 1912, to determine the mechanical
properties that are necessary to such
apparatus."

Fire Commissioner Cole's opinion in
1912 was that the department should
not be completely motorized. In 1916
Commissioner Grady recommended
that the entire department be motor-
ized and he asked for \$100,000, a year
for that purpose. In 1917 he reiterated
this opinion and asked for \$200,000 a
year for motor apparatus purchase.

QUESTIONNAIRE CALLED JOKE

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Investigation
shows that the 11 Yale men who voted
for Kaiser Wilhelm recently on ques-
tionnaires are all in the government
service. These men, who considered
the questionnaire as a joke, are either
in the reserve officers training corps,
the aviation, or are already in France,
fighting with the American forces.

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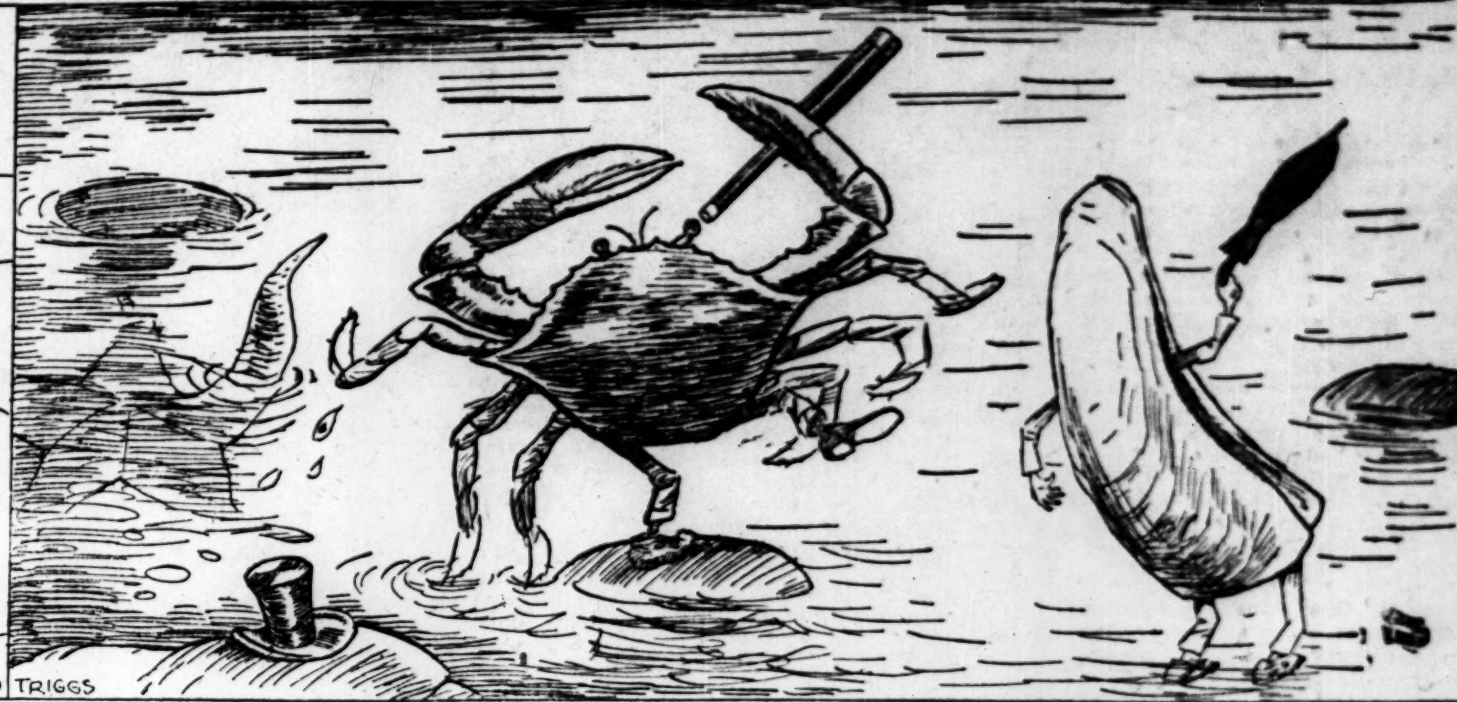
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which It Is Explained That a Crab Cannot Be an Astronomer and Why



The crab had stepped on the oyster's toes, and, in apologizing, he backed directly into the starfish. That was how the conversation began. The crab apologized to the starfish for backing into him, and the starfish apologized to the crab for being in the way. Then the oyster spoke up. He said it was a pleasant evening. The crab poked out an eye, and, looking upward, remarked that the sky was unusually clear and that the stars already were beginning to come out. The starfish thought it would be a fine night to observe the stars, whereat the crab said he had always thought astronomy such a pretty study. "And you, being a star-

fish, must know a great deal about it," he concluded.

"Not so much as yourself, sir," responded the starfish, "since there is a crab in the sky."

"A crab in the sky!" shouted the crab, popping out both eyes in great and sudden astonishment at this surprising news.

"Yes," answered the starfish, "one of the oldest of all the constellations or star groups into which the ancients mapped the skies is that of Cancer, the Crab. Cancer, the Crab, is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, or one of the twelve parts into which the ancients divided the ecliptic. It marked

the summer solstice. Now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes—" This was too much for the crab. He put both claws over his ears. "Hold on!" he cried. "Don't tell me anything about the zodiac, and please, oh, please don't explain the precession of the equinoxes! It is beyond my depth. But there is one thing I am interested in. If, as you say, there is a crab in the sky, I want to see it and I want to see it right away." So he scuttled off backwards to borrow the barnacle's telescope.

Now, it is impossible for a crab to be an astronomer, and the reason a crab cannot be an astronomer is that he cannot look through a telescope,

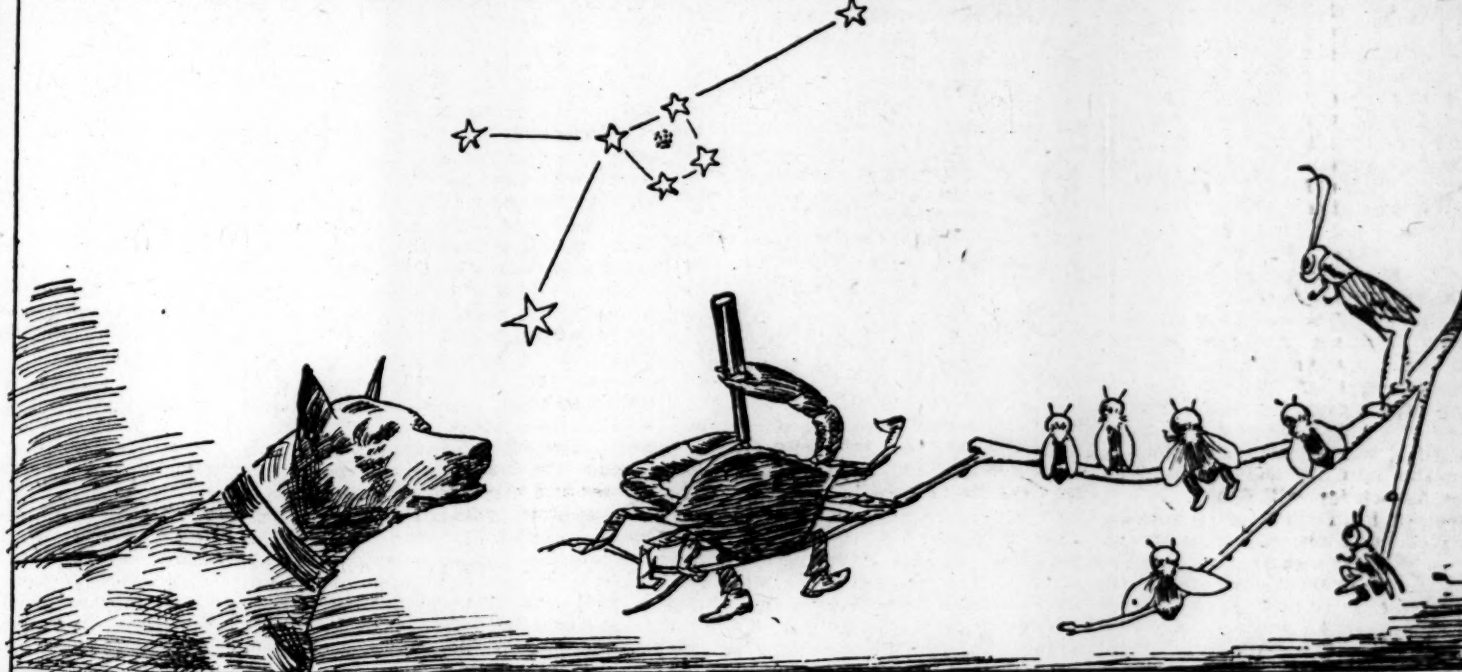
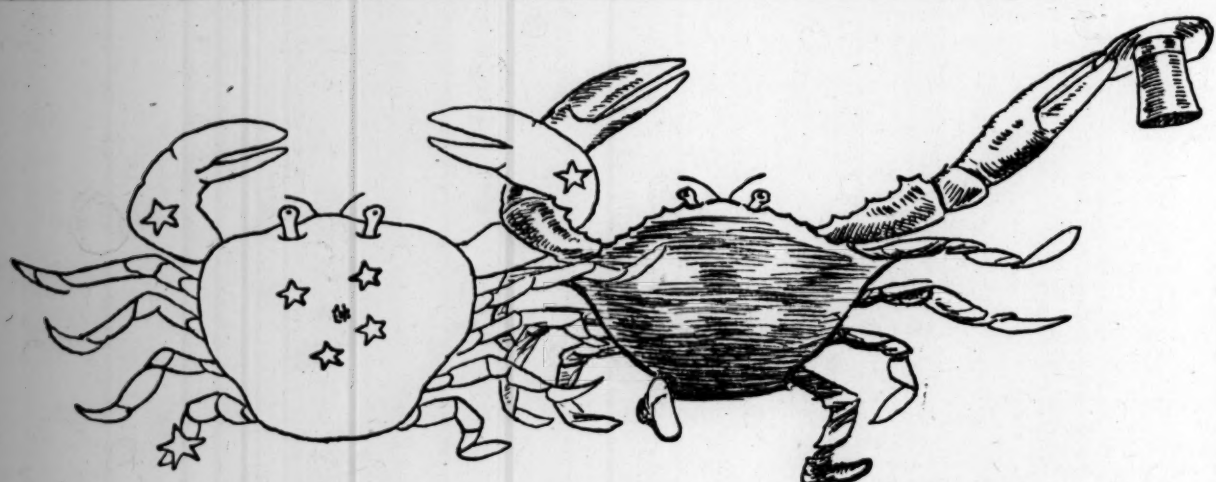
and the reason a crab cannot look through a telescope is that he cannot close the other eye. But the crab did not know this and he kept trying to look through the telescope with one eye, with the other eye staring wide open. The result was that he saw stars and starfishes, oysters, clams and planets, all mixed up together. However, the crab was persistent and even a crab's persistence is rewarded. For the sky-crab, noting the little fellow's unavailing efforts to see through the telescope, left off for the moment his business of being in the zodiac and came down. He came down to the beach and picked up the little crab and linked claws

with him, and together they floated about into space. Where they floated to the little crab does not know, but when he returned to the beach he had a great deal to tell. He told about the constellation of the Crab and, particularly, he told about the Bee Hive. What he told about the Bee Hive was highly interesting to certain acquaintances of ours, the Busyville Bees, and to Dingo, the former wild dog, whom they had picked up in their wide travels, and, likewise, to our Mr. Grasshopper. The constellation of the Crab, he said, was marked by a Y-shaped figure of dim stars between Leo's glittering sickle and the twin stars, bright Castor and Pollux. There were

no very bright stars in the Crab and it was known as a dark constellation, but it was very old, indeed.

The Egyptian astronomers symbolized the group as a beetle, holding the sun in its "pinchers," which, after all, was not so very unlike a crab. The Bee Hive was a wonderful star cluster in the center of the Crab's back, flanked on either side by two tiny stars. It could be seen with the naked eye, and was a great favorite with the ancient astronomers, who invented some very pretty tales about it. Galileo turned upon the Bee Hive the first telescope, his own invention, and has left us a very pretty drawing of how it looked to him. These star clusters, which to

our eyes appeared but as shiny spots in the night sky, were vast, wonderful groups, numbering sometimes several thousands of great stars, the crab said. The classical name of the Bee Hive cluster in the Crab was Praesepe, which meant "The Manger," for this cluster, like many other celestial objects, went by several names. All this and more the little crab told Dingo. Then he had the dog place him on a low limb, to which he clung while, with the barnacle's telescope to one eye and the other eye staring wide open, he pretended to be studying the Bee Hive cluster and the far, faint stars of Cancer, the Crab.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

How Little Toomai Saw the Elephants Dance

At last the elephants began to lie down one after another, as is their custom, till only Kala Nag at the right of the line was left standing up; and he rocked slowly from side to side, his ears put forward to listen to the night wind as it blew very slowly across the hills. Little Toomai turned, rustling in the fodder, and watched the curve of his big back against half the stars in heaven, and while he watched he heard, so far away that it sounded no more than a pinhole of noise pricked through the stillness, the "hoot-toot" of a wild elephant. Kala Nag rolled out of his pickets as slowly and as silently as a cloud rolls out of the mouth of a valley. Little Toomai pattered after him, barefooted, down the road in the moonlight, calling under his breath, "Kala Nag! Kala Nag! Take me with you, O Kala Nag!" The elephant turned, without a sound, took three strides back to the boy in the moonlight, put down his trunk, swung him up to his neck, and almost before Little Toomai had settled his knees, slipped into the forest.

The huge limbs moved as steadily as pistons, eight feet to each stride, and the wrinkled skin of the elbow points rustled. The undergrowth on either side of him ripped with a noise like torn canvas, and the saplings that he heaved away right and left with his shoulders sprang back again, and . . . great trails of creepers, all matted together, hung from his tusks as he threw his head from side to side and plowed out his pathway. . . . There was a splash and a trample, and the rush of running water, and Kala Nag strode through the bed of a river, feeling his way at each step.

Kala Nag swished out of the water, blew his trunk clear, and began another climb; but this time he was not alone, and he had not to make his path. That was made already, six feet wide, in front of him, where the bent jungle grass was trying to recover itself and stand up. Many elephants must have gone that way only a few minutes before. . . . At last Kala Nag stood still between two tree-trunks at the very top of the hill. They were part of a circle of trees that grew round an irregular space of some three or four acres, and in all that space, as Little Toomai could see, the ground had been trampled down as hard as a brick floor. The moonlight showed it all iron gray, except where some elephants stood upon it, and their shadows were inky black.

At last there was no sound of any more elephants moving in the forest, and Kala Nag rolled out from

his station between the trees and went into the middle of the crowd, clucking and gurgling, and all the elephants began to talk in their own tongue, and to move about . . . a dull booming noise began, not very loud at first, and Little Toomai could not tell what it was; but it grew and grew, and Kala Nag lifted up one fore foot and then the other, and brought them down on the ground—one-two, one-two; steadily as trip-hammers. The elephants were stamping altogether now, and it sounded like a war-drum beaten at the mouth of a cave. . . .

The morning broke in one sheet of pale yellow behind the green hills, and the booming stopped with the first ray, as though the light had been an order. Before Little Toomai had got the ringing out of his head, before even he had shifted his position, there was not an elephant in sight except Kala Nag, Pudmini. . . .

There was a feast by the blazing camp fires in front of the lines of picketed elephants, and Little Toomai was the hero of it all. . . .

And at last, when the flames died down . . . Machua Appa, the head of all the drivers of all the Keddahs, . . . leaped to his feet, with Little Toomai held high in the air above his head, and shouted: "Listen, my brothers. . . . Salaam karo, my children. Make your salute to Toomai of the Elephants! . . . To Toomai of the Elephants! Barrao!"

And at that last wild yell the whole line flung up their trunks till the tips touched their foreheads, and broke out into the full salute—the crashing trumpet peal that only the Viceroy of India hears, the Salaamut of the Keddah.

But it was all for the sake of Little Toomai, who had seen what never man had seen before—the dance of the elephants at night and alone in the heart of the Garo hills.—From the "Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling.

Results and Roses

The man who wants a garden fair, Or small or very big, With flowers growing here and there, Must bend his back and dig.

The things are mighty few on earth That wishes can attain. Whatever we want of any worth We've got to work to gain.

It matters not what goal you seek, Its secret here reposes: You've got to dig from week to week To get Results or Roses.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Bubbles and Bobby and Kensington Gardens

"Going up to London?" said Bubbles with dismay. Bubbles came to be called Bubbles because, to her, everything is such fun, she simply can't help bubbling over with joy.

"Going up to London?" echoed Bobby in tones of equal dejection.

This time both voices chimed in together.

"Whatever shall we do in London? No animals, no pets, no garden, no room to move in."

"Not quite so bad 'as that, is it?" said Mummy.

"Oh, well! there will be something, I suppose." But they admitted it doubtfully.

"Such as?" questioned the Mummy. "Oh, there is a park or something, and some children and some tame ducks, but nothing we shall care for." "Just you wait and see," said Mummy, in tones sufficiently exciting to provoke curiosity.

"I think I can promise you a nice surprise."

A few days later, Bubbles and Bobby found themselves in London, and the next morning saw them hatted and coated, and booted and gloved, ready to go out.

What could Mummy have meant? They wondered inwardly, though they tried to put on a quite grown-up air, just to look as though they really were not interested at all. And, at any rate, even if they were "country cousins," they would show the little London children they knew how to behave in a park, too.

They had not far to go, before they reached Kensington Gardens. Children who live in London, and those also who do not, if they have read the story of "Peter Pan," known of course, that the best gate to go in by is "the balloon lady's gate."

When they got there, she sat just as usual, all surrounded by floating, soaring, dancing balloons, stretching and straining on their strings in the wind, as though longing for all the little boys and girls to come and carry them off. Pennies were quickly paid, and balloons chosen, though not so quickly. There were such a lot of colors to choose from which made it a serious and difficult matter, requiring much thought. But, at last, Bubbles made up her mind and decided on a blue one, while Bobby fixed on a red one, because somehow red seemed a more manly color. On they went again, through the gate and down the broad walk.

Here there were hundreds of children in every kind of pram, and every sort of child, some with hoops and sticks flying off down the walk, others with skipping ropes, and again others

with everything you could think of, dolls' prams, wheelbarrows, carts and all sorts of nice things. They certainly looked as happy as country children, thought Bubbles and Bobby, in spite of the fact that they lived in London. Presently they came to the Round Pond; that was a big surprise.

Why, one could even feed the birds, as though they were in one's own garden! In fact, some of them seemed rather tame. The gulls, as they circled round and round above their heads, would catch the bits as they threw them in the air, and would even snatch pieces from their hands, if they stood still and bravely enough.

Then there was the pond itself, and there were such races going on between all kinds of boats sailing across. Sailing yachts, and steamboats, little plain wooden boats, big ones, and some very homelike ones, which made them doubly precious to their owners. Perhaps, after all, one might enjoy one's self a little in London.

Was the Round Pond Mummy's "surprise" they wondered, but, if so, why did Mummy invite them to explore the Gardens still further? Bubbles and Bobby looked at each other silently, and went on wondering as they trotted along obediently. They went right round the pond, past the rider on the big horse; and then, forgetting all about "surprises," began running races and chasing each other, dodging on to the grass, and in and out among the trees.

Suddenly Bubbles stood stock-still. "Oh—h—h—" she said, and then words failed her. For, right in front of her, under the trees, were numbers of the softest, fluffiest-looking little gray squirrels; and, to her amazement, not only did they run about without any shyness at all, but she saw one run right up to a man, hop on to his foot, run up his leg and coat, and then sniff an inquisitive, greedy little nose into the man's breast pocket, in the eager search for nuts.

Another squirrel was sitting on a little girl's shoulder, cracking and eating a nut she had just given him. Some, more timid than others, would dart up and take the nuts quickly, and then dash away and hide them under the leaves to eat them more leisurely, later on, when their dining room was not quite so public.

Bubbles and Bobby jumped up and down in their excitement, when, to their dismay, all the squirrels promptly ran away and hid in the trees. However, Mummy soon comforted the children, gave them each a little bag of nuts and told them that, when we wish to have conversations with squirrels, we must re-

member to keep very still or they are likely to run away.

So off they crept this time, and knelt down very still, and it was not long before all the little furry people were back again; for, not only do squirrels love nuts, but they are curious and inquisitive, too, and like to inquire into things. They soon became friends, and ran up and sat on the two children's laps, or ran up their backs and on to their shoulders, or just came quickly, and ran off again with the nuts. But, most friendly of all, was a darling little brown one, the only one of his kind. Mummy could hardly get Bubbles and Bobby to tear themselves away, and, of course, after that they never thought London was dull any more.

If any other children want to go and feed the squirrels with nuts, it is as well to remember that some squirrels like them cracked first, but others like to crack them themselves.

The Acropolis

We have seen many pictures of the Acropolis, writes Mary F. Willard, but no one of them can tell half its beauty. The modern city (of Athens) lies quite apart from it, so that the shining marbles of its ruined temples stand out against the deep blue sky in a peaceful calm which does not suggest the nearness of a great metropolis. It has a dignity and solitude that very few ancient ruins can have now, when they are, as a rule, elbowed close by factories and business blocks.

The Acropolis is a great limestone rock, about 200 feet high, 1100 feet long, and 450 wide, which rises on what is now the extreme southern edge of the modern city. Originally it was the fortress of Athens, and for that reason the nearly perpendicular sides were smoothed off as much as possible, and retaining walls were built in places. Then the top was made nearly level, so that the buildings might be put on it. Thus the Athenians had a natural fortress that was accessible only on the southwest corner, where they built the approaches. When the city ceased to use it as a fortress, it became a sacred spot where beautiful temples to the Greek gods were erected and statues of famous men were set up. The buildings were adorned with carvings so perfect that they have served as models for artists ever since; and the temples have never been surpassed since that time. They were world-famous, then, 400 years before Christ, and have remained so ever since.

Timothy Blinks Visits the North Pole

The North Wind was blustering about among the trees when Timothy came out, that morning, from his cave. "Hurry up," it called; "better put on something warm."

"Here you are, Timothy dear," said his little friend, Wuzzle Rabbit, and Timothy found a lovely furry coat and cape and mitts and leggings, even furry boots, waiting for him. So he put them on and, waving good-bye to Wuzzle, sailed away with the wind. As they rose over the trees, they passed Knowly, the owl, who was going home to bed.

"Don't keep him up too late," he said, and the North Wind laughed and raced on.

It was a long way to where they were going, but the North Wind in a swift traveller and, suddenly, Timothy looked down to discover the ground was white beneath them. Down to earth they shot, a sparkling, shiny, wonderful earth, where there were rocks of ice and snow.

"Do you know where we are?" cried the Wind gayly.

"No, I really don't," answered little Tim, gazing round with big eyes at the white beauty of it all.

"Well, it's the North Pole," said the Wind, and raced over the ground, whipping up the snow and shouting among the rocks. Timothy ran about with red cheeks and shining eyes, and, all at once, he ran into a great bear that he hadn't noticed. It was a very lovely bear, almost whiter than the snow, and it looked gravely at Timothy.

"How d'ye do?" said Tim politely.

"Quite well, thanks," answered the bear. "Have you come here to live?"

"Oh, no, just on a visit with the Wind," said the little boy.

The big bear looked disappointed. "Well, there are heaps of empty caves, warm as anything," it muttered. "Come on; I'll show you round." It stood a moment, swaying its long neck, and then added: "Give you a ride, if you like."

Oh, yes, Timothy did like very much! So he climbed on, and the bear took him for a wonderful ride, showed him lots of caves, and introduced him to other bears and funny-looking birds who stared at him and danced about. Then the bear climbed and climbed up what Timothy was sure was a mountain; he really thought he ought to walk, but the bear said suddenly: "Oh, you aren't heavy; hang on!" and went on climbing.

At the tippy-top, it stopped and there they rested, the tiny rosy-cheeked boy on the back of the great, white bear, and they could see for miles and miles; and the sun, like red coals, was touching the snow to flame, and

Timothy gazed and gazed and stored away in his memory. Then it was suddenly dark, and still the bear stood motionless above the world and let the little boy see; now the sky was blue-black and there were millions of stars, twinkling, twinkling, everywhere. From nowhere at all appeared something in the sky, near them, growing, melting, shifting, and making a curious, rushing noise, in color glowing green and rose and violet. Timothy gasped and clasped the bear's neck. "Oh, that's the northern lights," said the bear, without waiting for him to speak; and again there was silence.

Then Timothy saw the most wonderful pictures, changing, changing all the time. Now a castle with turrets of green and gold and rosy walls; now a river with wonderful boats and fluttering sails; now a city and now a desert with camels slowly swinging along. Oh, he will never remember them all, the vanishing pictures made by the northern lights. Then he suddenly found the North Wind lifting him from the soft back of the bear. "Looked for you all over the place," shouted the noisy Wind. "Very late now! Come on; come on!"

Timothy looked down and smiled at the dear white bear who had understood, and the last he saw was the motionless body and the great head, swaying from the thin neck. Then he went tearing home with the Wind and dreamed all night and all next day in his little cave; and in his dream he was still watching the pictures made by the northern lights.

A Great Deposit of Copper Ore

Eskimos have led Canadians to what dominion experts believe may prove to be one of the greatest deposits of copper ore in the world. It is in the northern part of Canada, east of Great Bear Lake and along the course of the Copper Mine River, which runs north into the Arctic Ocean, says the New York Sun.

Nuggets of the copper were obtained from the dwellers in that cold region, who used the metal for their implements. Travelers in the district confirmed the tales of the natives.

The specimens of rock gathered indicate a geological formation similar to the highly productive and profitable mines of the Lake Superior district. Copper implements are among those on display in the Eskimo section of the Museum of Natural History in this city.

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NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE OPPOSED

Members in North Dakota Are Facing a Struggle on Important State Offices—Americanism Is the Main Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BIRMAH, N. D.—The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota has been losing some ground politically in the State. It has failed to adapt itself entirely to the new issues of the day. The result is that instead of the league's prospect six months back of making nearly a clean sweep of everything in sight, it is facing a stiff fight on some of the most important state offices.

These are the weak spots in the league's state and congressional ticket. The contest will concentrate on the governorship, the state auditorship, the office of superintendent of public instruction, the railway commission, and the third district congressional berth. There is little question that Tom Hall, Secretary of State, John N. Hagan, commissioner of agriculture and labor, A. S. Olmstead, commissioner of insurance, William Langer, attorney-general, and S. J. Aandahl, railway commissioner will be re-elected by the league. The league also, without question, will gain sufficient members to control the Senate. Even should there be a terrific slump in league shares, the organization will still in all probability, have control of the House by a comfortable majority.

Knowing this, the independents will concentrate on the governorship, and, while it would seem almost impossible that Frazier, elected two years ago by the largest vote ever accorded any candidate in North Dakota, could be defeated, there is a possibility that he may be. Nomination on the Republican ticket always has meant election in North Dakota. The big battle will be waged at the primaries.

The war has injected into North Dakota politics new issues of which league leaders seem to have failed to take cognizance. Arguments that were merely radical a year ago verge on sedition today, and league speakers are still using much of their last year's campaign material. Enemies of the league in North Dakota have been quick to take advantage of this situation. The Lincoln Republican League named a state and congressional ticket at Minot composed wholly of men who have become prominent since the beginning of the war through their stalwart Americanism. Americanism is the issue on which the Lincoln Republican League and the Farmers Independent League, and the Farmers Union and other opposing organizations, all of which have been affiliated under the head of the Independent Voters Association, will fight.

Governor Frazier will be opposed by John Steen, now completing his second term as State Treasurer, the only independent Republican who withstood the nonpartisan landslide two years ago. Steen is of Norwegian blood, but, like the great majority of Norwegians in the Northwest, he was pro-ally even before America entered the war, and from the time this country went in he has lost no opportunity to express an aggressive-Americanism. His administration as State Treasurer has been faultless; he is a large farmer, and he belongs to the race which controls many thousands of votes in North Dakota.

DEBATE ON EXPORT SCANDALS IN ITALY

CA previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 2.

ROME, Italy—Before the resumption of the discussion on the silk and cotton exports scandal, another regrettable affair, namely the recent arrest of several officials in the Department of Arms and Munitions for dishonest practices came before the Chamber. Like the older scandal, the new one was also made the occasion for opposition to the government, coming, this time, from the official Socialist camp.

In answer to an inquiry from Signor Nava, the Undersecretary for Arms and Munitions, Signor Bignani said that the statements which had appeared on the matter in the press were substantially correct. He protested, however, against exaggeration and against any general condemnation of the officials as a class. The Italian officials, he declared, set a fine example of hard work and honesty. He gave the Chamber an outline of the facts which had led to the arrest of certain officials and of the steps which had been taken to exercise a more thorough control in the future. Full light, he said, would be thrown upon anything of an undesirable nature.

Signor Modigliani, a member of the Official Socialist Party, wished for a fuller discussion, and pressed for a division to decide whether a debate should take place on Signor Bignani's statement, another motion on the subject being also presented by Signor Girardini. The president stated that at the end of the sitting when the order of the day for the following day would be decided, in spite of this, Signor Modigliani insisted that it should be discussed immediately, which had the effect of bringing the Prime Minister to his feet with an objection to this course. Modigliani, however, persisted in forcing a division which showed a government majority on the point of 87.

Signor Pietriboni's motion on the silk and cotton export scandal next came up for discussion; it asked for the nomination of a commission of nine deputies to examine the data concerning the country's exports since

1914 which had been laid before the Chamber by the government, and to propose any further proceedings they might consider necessary. After a short discussion the number of the members of this commission was raised, on Signor Modigliani's proposal, to 15.

The bill for extending the term of the present Parliament was opposed by Signor Gamberotta who wished for an election in spite of the war, while other members proposed various modifications in the bill. Signor Orlando stated that the bill aimed simply at extending the length of time for which Parliament could last, owing to the conditions arising from the state of war, and was in no sense intended to alter their electoral arrangements. It was justified by the difficulty which would be presented by the soldiers' vote and the difficulty of compiling the register, but above all by the impossibility of the full discussion which should accompany so important a matter could take place at the present time. He was sure that the project would have the Chamber's approval.

When Signor Girardini's motion came up again, asking for a fuller discussion of the arms and munitions scandal, Signor Orlando begged the Chamber to remember the gravity of the moment. He was aware, he said, of the rights of Parliament, but the rights of control and discussion must be combined with all the other necessities of the State. In deference to this necessity it had been agreed that Parliament should meet frequently, but for short periods only. He asked, therefore, that Signor Girardini's motion should be postponed until the next session of Parliament. The facts which had come to light concerning the Department of Arms and Munitions made it necessary for the government to look into the matter, especially with regard to contracts, and this they undertook to do. On the other hand, the great work which had been accomplished by the department must not be overlooked, nor all that had done toward furnishing the army with a fresh supply of war material after the disaster of Caporetto. He ended his speech by saying that in order to face their responsibilities the government must be assured of the full confidence of Parliament.

A curious situation followed, for, while Signor Girardini wished to withdraw his motion, Signor Modigliani insisted on pressing for its immediate discussion. At Signor Orlando's request the vote was taken on his own motion that Signor Girardini's motion should be postponed until the next meeting of Parliament, and the subsequent vote showed 305 deputies in favor of the government and 70 against them, giving the government a large majority.

EXTREMIST LEADERS VICTORS IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Time after time the leaders of the Parliamentary Socialist Party in Norway were warned that they must accept the challenge of the Extremists, in the same way as Mr. Branting had done in Sweden. Nevertheless they hesitated, until it is too late. A situation has now arisen bringing the trade unions into opposition to the party organization.

In October last a proposal of the Syndicalists to approve of sabotage and obstruction was defeated by 200 votes to 79. The proposal to strike against military service was defeated by 174 to 86, and the proposal that preparations should be made for a general strike was defeated by 208 to 71.

No doubt the party political organizations are more easily carried away than the trade unions. Mr. Tranmael has recognized this in that he admits that the trade unions, by their continual efforts to improve the lot of the workmen, are, in a way, committed in the present state of society. Besides this the members of the trade unions must fulfill certain conditions, they must belong to a certain trade and have given proof of some aptitude for a certain kind of work. Not so with the political organizations, where the individuals have to accept, next to the trade unions, the main idea of this is that Germany should be able to produce her wares even more economically after the war, and the government has promoted this aim. Plants badly equipped or poorly organized have either been shut down or converted into other branches of manufacture. Everything has been done to improve the internal working of the syndicated plants and to simplify and increase the production. Through these means the German steel and iron works have been doing a satisfactory business during the war, and

And what will happen in the transition period immediately after the war ends is also extremely problematical. As it is impossible to reckon with the conditions which will prevail after the war, it is very hard to find the right solution. The developments in the raw-materials question and the situation in the belligerent countries give some indications of what may happen. In Germany—Switzerland's chief competitor in the machinery trade—very many manufacturing have been either voluntarily or compulsorily organized into trusts and syndicates, with enormous increases in capitalization. The main idea of this is that Germany should be able to produce her wares even more economically after the war, and the government has promoted this aim. Plants badly equipped or poorly organized have either been shut down or converted into other branches of manufacture. Everything has been done to improve the internal working of the syndicated plants and to simplify and increase the production. Through these means the German steel and iron works have been doing a satisfactory business during the war, and

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There is no doubt that the Norwegian authorities may have difficulties to meet, and everything depends on their courage in representing a democracy based on universal suffrage. It is also noticeable that now that the Extremist leaders have obtained the victory they are considerably less violent in their expressions. Mr. Scheffo stated that the party would continue working on the old lines but as "the undoubted fighters for a class."

ENGINEERING WORK IN SWITZERLAND

Country Has Done Well, but Rising Cost of Raw Material Demands Economic Solidarity

ZURICH, Switzerland—In the Entente countries, and also in the Central Powers, the machinery and metal industries have developed to a most remarkable degree during the war, though, owing to the enormous demands for munitions and other war matériel, and the restricted facilities for export, they have been prevented from extending their foreign markets. Perhaps the only exceptions to this are America and Japan, which countries have managed to increase their trade abroad in these branches of industry, and indeed are now exporting types of machinery which they imported before the war. The Swiss engineering industry also, up to the end of 1917, enjoyed a very good business.

According to the Basler Nachrichten, Swiss exports of machinery and mechanical tools and implements amounted in 1913 to 57,000 tons, with a total value of 99,000,000 francs. Three years later, the quantity had increased to 72,000 tons, of the value of 158,000,000. In considering this increase in the value it must not be forgotten that the great rise in the cost of raw materials and wages and other costs of production played a considerable rôle.

All through the war the Swiss machinery industry has had to be exceedingly careful to maintain the volume of its exports to the Entente countries and to the Central Powers, as far as possible in the same proportion as in peace times. For this industry is equally dependent on both groups of powers; on the central states for coal and iron and on the Entente for the delivery of highly important metals. With very few exceptions the old-established Swiss firms declined to furnish munitions to either belligerent, though they were not able to prevent a great part of their production being used by both groups for war purposes. Who could have supposed before the war that steam turbines, Diesel motors, pumps and various kinds of iron construction, could ever have been declared war matériel and subjected to all kinds of export difficulties?

During 1917 it became increasingly difficult to get the necessary raw materials, and the question of prices was far less important than that of delivery. Both groups of belligerents, which completely encircle Switzerland, made more and more rigorous regulations for the control of the export and import of iron and steel. Every war contract brought new restrictions and difficulties in manufacture, quite apart from the constant increase in prices of raw material. Luxembourg raw iron, which before the war cost 80 francs a ton delivered at Zurich, cost last August 510 francs at the works. A further and very great rise in prices is now awaited, through the new commercial agreement with Germany for which negotiations are proceeding. It is clear, however, that the price limit must be fixed, otherwise production must cease. Already, for certain kinds of machinery, this limit has been reached, as orders are falling off. Very few engineering branches can contemplate the future without much concern, whether it be on account of the difficulty in getting raw materials or of the enormous prices. The longer the war goes on the greater become the difficulties of the situation in this important branch of Swiss industry.

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accumulating reserves for the "after-war" period. The Central Powers will certainly need all the spare capital they can raise, for they will surely have to pay dearly for the raw materials necessary to replenish their exhausted stocks.

The neutrals will also have to contribute to the enormous war debts, France and Belgium will have no iron to export for a very long time, and Germany will certainly keep up the price. As the difficulties of freightage become greater every month it must be expected that the price of iron will remain very high for a long period after the conclusion of peace. As the iron and coal prices in Switzerland are from four to five times as much as in Germany, it is clear that the Swiss manufacturers will not be able to meet the competition of the Germans.

The Swiss industry will have to summon all its resources. Simplification and economy in production must be the governing rules of the Swiss engineering industry. Economic solidarity will now have a much greater importance than before, and the individual branches of the machine industry will have to come into much closer union if they are to offset the advantages of their German rivals.

BIBLE SOCIETY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England—The one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held recently at the Queen's Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. Williamson Lamplough, who announced that the committee, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, had unanimously asked the Duke of Connaught to accept the position of president of the society. The Duke had replied in the following words: "I am well aware of the great good the society has done all over the world, and I gladly associate myself with so noble an undertaking."

The society's report was presented by the secretary, the Rev. J. H. Ritson, D. D. It showed that the auxiliaries had contributed £108,153, a sum exceeding all previous totals, and the sales had contributed £108,286. With other sums, the income from ordinary sources had reached the record figure of £299,230. A separate sum for war emergencies now stood at £37,839. The war activities of the society included the distribution of 8,000,000 volumes of the Scriptures in 75 languages. The colporteurs had remained at their posts in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Petrograd and Constantinople. At Baghdad the society's depot had been looted just before the taking of the city by the British. Mr. Ritson stated that, in spite of shortage of materials and difficulties of transport, the society had sent out 30,000 volumes of the Scriptures every working day of the year. It had helped to send out God's message to men in 511 different forms of speech—the Bible in 132 languages, the New Testament in 119 additional languages, while some book or books of Scripture had been sent out in 200 other languages. Translation or revision was being promoted in at least 100 different tongues for Christian missions of many communions and countries.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions. Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister, and Dr. David, headmaster of Rugby, also spoke.

FARMERS PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Foreseeing the possibility of the elimination of the stock raising industry by the encroachments on the grazing lands by the farmers, the Western Stock Growers Association has decided to petition the federal government to facilitate the utilization of thousands of acres of land in Northern Alberta suitable for stock raising, which not being accessible to the railroads are not at present available for cultivation.

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REVENUE PROBLEM TO BE WORKED OUT

Labor Secretary Morrison Would Have the Taxes Placed Upon Incomes and Profits—Changes in Labor Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"On incomes and profits is where taxes should be placed," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting on the impending revenue legislation. "It is impossible to speak in detail of how taxes should be distributed at the present time. It is a great problem to be worked out by Congress."

"There is this to be said, however: labor is bigger than taxes. Labor conditions are going through many changes. Before the war there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the United States and Canada. There were so many that when a census was taken they did not dare to make it public. The war has taken up the slack, nothing more. There are still, in some places, many unemployed laborers. This is being taken care of, however, and in so far as possible, without shifting the men from their homes."

"Men are getting good wages, but their living expenses are proportionately higher. They are paying their taxes, high ones, too, in everything they have to buy. They can do no more. The employer has greater expenses than formerly also, but he has the advantage of being able to add these expenses to the price of what he sells. He can come out whole, while the average working man, the consumer, has no one against whom he can charge up his expenses."

"As to the charge that the employer will be driven out of business by heavy taxation it needs only to be pointed out that it is his profits that are to be taxed and as long as he has profits which warrant taxation he will suffer no wrong from the Government. If one man does not want to carry on his business because of the heavy taxes, some one else will take it up. "Driven out of business? What will he live on if he gives up his business? There may be a few who can retire on their gains, but business will have to be carried on and the Government will have no interest in taxing it out of existence. The whole thing comes back to the fact that cannot be escaped that those who have the profits or income will have to pay the expenses of this war."

"It is plain that money must be provided for expenses before they can be met. That is why Congress has to face the problem now of finding out where the money is and how it can be made available for meeting future expenses. The working people are going to continue to do their share. There is no escape for them. They have nothing to do with fixing the price they pay for their daily living, the paying of war taxes."

MAINTENANCE OF WAY MEN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The executives of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees met in this

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city to discuss the feasibility of a move for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages and uniform pay for all maintenance of way men in Canada. Resolutions embodying these demands will be submitted to the members of the brotherhood, and if the policy is endorsed, 15,000 employees of Canadian railways will be asked to vote on the question. A central committee was also elected to consider all matters affecting maintenance employees, and in future railways will be asked to act jointly, instead of individually, on all questions in dispute.

GERMAN INTEREST IN BREWERIES DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"My intimate knowledge of the brewing industry has convinced me that there is no German capital invested in American breweries, and that fact ought, in my opinion, to be brought forcibly to the attention of the United States Senate, as well as the House of Representatives." This statement is contained in a letter sent to Senator Pomerene of Ohio at Washington by Joseph Proebstle, financial secretary of the International Union of United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers.

Mr. Proebstle sent to the Senator a handbook printed in London, which, he says, disproves "the allegation of the Anti-Saloon League of America that there is any German money invested in American breweries and showing that we are at the present time confiscating the investments and savings of our allies."

CAUTION TO MARINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—In view of the unrestricted warfare carried on by Germany at sea by means of mines and submarines, not only against the allied powers, but also against neutral shipping, and the fact that merchant ships are constantly sunk without regard to the ultimate safety of their crews, His Majesty's Government give notice that, from May 15, 1918, the following prohibited area will be established in the North Sea dangerous to all shipping, and should be avoided.

PROHIBITED AREA

The area inclosed by a line joining the following positions:

- (1) Lat. 59° 12' N.; long. 4° 49' E.
- (2) Lat. 59° 29' N.; long. 3° 10' E.
- (3) Lat. 58° 25' N.; long. 0° 50' W.
- (4) Lat. 59° 20' N.; long. 0° 50' W.
- (5) Lat. 59° 21' N.; long. 3° 10' E.
- (6) Lat. 60° 00' N.; long. 4° 56' E.

thence along the western limits of Norwegian territorial waters to position (1).

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ECLIPSE STUDENTS ARRIVE AT BAKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BAKER, Ore.—The complement of the party to study the solar eclipse of June 8 from here is nearly complete, the latest arrivals being Prof. H. B. Merrill of the Government Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Edward D. Adams and his grandson, Compton Adams, astronomers, of New York; Prof. S. D. Townley of Leland Stanford University, and Howard Russell Butler of Princeton University. Dr. Harriet Bigelow and Dr. Mary Murray Hopkins of Smith College, are expected early this week. J. C. Hammond, W. M. Conrad and C. C. Wylla of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., have completed the setting up and adjustment of the instruments to be used in the observations, assisted by Prof. S. A. Mitchell and S. L. Hoxton, of the University of Virginia, who have been on the ground several weeks past.

GEORGIA CONSERVES FLOUR FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ten million pounds of flour, representing a surplus supply in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers in Georgia, is to be purchased at once by the United States Government through Dr. A. M. Soule, Federal Food Administrator for Georgia, according to an announcement made here. The flour is to be shipped to Savannah for transport to France for the use of the armies of America and the Allies, as well as the civil population. This surplus has accumulated as a direct result of the great extent to which the people of the State have complied with the government's request for reduced consumption of flour.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FLUCTUATIONS ARE WIDE AND ERRATIC

Price Movements on New York Stock Exchange Very Irregular—War Stocks Again Are Prominent Features Today

Stocks opened strong this morning. Opening quotations on the New York exchange were a point or more above Saturday's closing level. The more encouraging news from the western front had much to do with injecting a better sentiment into the market. Brokers were satisfied that the turning point in the great drive had come, and that the Allies would beat back the Germans as they had done before.

Particularly strong at first were U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Marine preferred, Baldwin and Reading. Massachusetts Electric preferred was a strong feature of the Boston market. New Haven advanced more than a point during the first few minutes.

Stocks were easier at the end of the first half hour. Marine preferred lost all of its early advance. Without any particular news to account for it stocks reacted sharply after a further rise. It is presumed that part of the early advance was due to the covering of shorts. When this source of buying ceased stocks reacted, helped by profit-taking sales. However, at midday many good net gains were recorded. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 3/4 at 50, rose to 51 1/2, and then receded to 50 3/4. Baldwin, after opening up 2 1/2 at 85 1/4, went to 87 1/2, and then declined more than 2 points before midday. At that hour it still had a net gain of 2 1/2. Marine preferred was probably the most erratic. After opening up 1 1/2 at 106 it dropped to 101 1/2, rallying moderately before midday. The common sold off more than a point. The California Petroleum issues had good gains. Texas Company and Mexican Petroleum also moved upward. Mexican Petroleum, however, sold off 2 points after advancing 2 1/2. U. S. Steel was up 1/4 at the opening at 98. It improved to 98 1/2 and sold off more than a point. Reading opened up 1 1/2 at 88 1/2, rose to 89 1/2 and declined more than a point. Union Pacific opened up a point at 121 1/4, moved up to 121 3/4 and dropped the fraction.

On the Boston exchange Massachusetts Electric preferred opened up 1/2 at 29 1/2, rose to 31 1/2 and declined more than a point. New Haven was up 1/4 at the opening at 44 and advanced a point further. Boston & Maine was up 1/4 at the opening at 33 1/2. It rose to 34 and eased off fractionally. American Telephone opened unchanged at 98 1/2, advanced a point and eased off fractionally.

The reported sinking by submarines of American vessels off the American coast very much disturbed the market. The shipping shares were very weak in the early afternoon. The tone was barely steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales 734,700 shares, \$5,849,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

Year ended Dec. 31—	1917	1918
Operating revenue	\$1,653,298	\$1,753,819
Operating expenses	480,828	512,809
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	\$6,616,804	\$1,861,495
Operating expenses	1,834,490	766,734

Year ended Dec. 31—	1917	1918
Operating revenue	\$1,776,927	\$3,553,590
Operating expenses	2,724,647	2,925,691
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	\$3,549,891	\$298,604
Operating expenses	2,724,647	306,302

WESTERN MARYLAND

Year ended Dec. 31—	1917	1918
Operating revenue	\$13,638,449	\$11,967,981
Operating expenses	4,077,134	4,451,769
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	3,552,499	4,064,674
Operating expenses	4,365,932	4,244,751
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	2,915,997	1,842,822
Operating expenses	3,549,891	298,604
Operating expenses	2,724,647	306,302

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

Year ended Dec. 31—	1917	1918
Operating revenue	\$13,638,449	\$11,967,981
Operating expenses	4,077,134	4,451,769
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	3,552,499	4,064,674
Operating expenses	4,365,932	4,244,751
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	2,915,997	1,842,822
Operating expenses	3,549,891	298,604
Operating expenses	2,724,647	306,302

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918	1917
Exchanges	\$46,204,482
Balance	10,479,672
The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$307,123.	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 7/16, cables 4.76 7/16; 60-day bills nominal 4.73, and 90-day 4.71. Franc cables 5.70 1/4, checks 5.71 1/4. Lire cables 9.09, checks 9.10 1/2. Swiss 4.01 and 4.03. Guilders 50 and 49 1/2. Pesetas 38.35 and 38.15. Stockholm 34.10 and 33.70.

WEATHER

Official Predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; light westerly winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday, cooler tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 75-10 a. m. 78-12 noon 82

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 72-74 New Orleans 76-78

Buffalo 62-64 Philadelphia 70-72

Chicago 62-64 Pittsburgh 70-72

Cincinnati 62-64 Portland, Me. 70-72

Denver 54-56 Portland, Ore. 70-72

Des Moines 54-56 Portland, Ore. 70-72

Jacksonville 74-76 San Francisco 60-62

Kansas City 68-70 St. Louis 70-72

Nashville 64-66 Washington 70-72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 13:07 Moon rises 1:27 a. m.

Rise rises 8:39 High water, 8:16 4:44 a. m. 7:17 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:46 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	66	66	66	66
Alaska Ju.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allis-Chal.	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
A. A. Chem. pf.	94	94	94	94
Am B. Sugar.	69	69	66	66
Am Can.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43	43 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	76 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2
Am Cot. Oil.	19	19	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am H. & L. pf.	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Am H. & L. pf.	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	32	32 1/2	32	32
Am Int. Corp.	15 1/2	16	14	14 1/2
Am Linseed.	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Lins. dpt.	78	78	78	78
Am Loco.	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Am Smelt. g.	75 1/2	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Sugar.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108
Am Tel. & Tel.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Am Woolen.	55 1/2	56	55	55 1/2
Am Wool. pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Writ. pf.	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Anaconda.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalpa.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	104 1/2	106	102 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Bald Loco.	85 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Beth Steel B.	80	81 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel B. pf.	105	105	104 1/2	105
Burgundy pf.	100	100	100	100
Burns Bros.	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Butte Cop. ets.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Butte & Sup.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal. Pac. Corp.	41	41	41	41
Cal. Petrol.	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20
Cal. Petrol. pf.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Cal. Pacific.	146	148	146	148
Cal. Leather.	65	65	65	65
Cer. de Pas.	33	33	33	33
Chan. Motor.	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.	45	45	43 1/2	43 1/2
C. M. & S. P. pf.	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
C. M. & S. P. pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chil. R. & P. pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chil. R. & P. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
C. & G. West. pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino. Cop.	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Col. Fuel.	48	48 1/2	45 1/2	46
Corn Prod.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prod. pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cruc. Steel.	63	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Cuban C. Sug.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie.	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Gas W. & W.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen. Electric.	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Gen. Motors.	119	120	117 1/2	119
G. Nor. pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
G. Nor. Ore.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Green Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Has. & Bar.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Inspiration.	48	49 1/2	48	49 1/2
Int. Ag. Corp.	17	17	17	17
Int. Ag. Corp. pf.	57	57	57	57
Int. Mer. Mar.	30 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
I. Mer. Mar. pf.	106	106 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper.	36	36	35	35
Int. Paper.	62	62	62	62
Int. Paper. pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kenne. Cop.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Lehigh Val.	59	59	59	59
Louis & N.	115	115	115	115
Maxwell pf.	53	53	53	53
Mex. Petrol.	92 1/2	94	92 1/2	94
Midvale St.	48 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Mo. K. & T. pf.	8	8	8	8
Mo. Pacific.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo. Pac. W. pf.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Nat. Acme.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Nat. Enamel.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Nevada Con.	20	20	20	20
N. Y. Central.	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	44 1/2	45	42 1/2	43
North Pac.	86	86	86	86
O. Cities Gas.	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Ont. Silver.	10 1/2	11	10 1/2	11
O. & W.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pan. Am. pf.	91	91	91	91
Penna.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Phila. Co.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pier. Ar. W.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pitts. Coal.	49	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Pitts. Coal. pf.	80	80	80	80
P. & W. Va. pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Ray Con.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading.	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	85	86 1/2	84	86 1/2
Rep. I. & S. pf.	99	99	99	99
Royal Dutch.	87	87	87	87
Rumely.	14	14	14	14
St. Paul Sp.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Sav. Arms.	71	71	71	71
Seab. A. L. pf.	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
S. R. Roebuck.	135	135	135	135
Sinclair Oil.	8	8	27 1/2	27 1/2
Sloss Shef.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
So. Pacific.	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
So. P. R. S.	157	157	157	157
So. Ry.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
So. Ry. pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
St. L. & S. F.	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Studebaker.	40 1/2	41	40	40
Sub. Steel.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Tenn. Co.	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co.	145	147 1/2	144 1/2	145
T. C. R. T.	40	40	40	40
Union Pac.	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
United Fruit.	124	124	124	124
U. S. Rubber.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55	55
U. S. Steel.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Utah Copper.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
V. C. Chem.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47
Wabash pf.	42	42	42	42
W. Maryland.	14	14	14	14
W. Pacific.	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	20 1/2

RUBBER SUPPLY IS AMPLE FOR PRESENT

BOSTON, Mass.—Although federal restrictions on rubber imports, if continued in force long enough, may eventually contract rubber manufacturing operations, it seems fairly well established that the large consumers are protected on supplies of crude until well along toward the end of the year. Necessity being the mother of invention, curtailment of the rubber supply is expected to stimulate the quest for suitable substitutes.

Among other things, the use of machines for compressing rubber and sailing vessels for transporting it have been proposed as expedients which would make restrictions unnecessary. Rubber authorities do not believe sailing vessels could be extensively used, and even if they could, it would not alter the situation, as the government has named a specific amount of rubber (100,000 tons) to be brought into the United States by water in a year, without regard to whether the propulsive force is steam or wind.

PROVISIONS

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$4.90@5.50; barley flour in sacks, \$10.25@11; rye flour in sacks, \$11@12.

Corn—Transit shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.74 1/2@1.75; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.69 1/2@1.70; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.64 1/2@1.65; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.54 1/2@1.55; K. D. yellow, \$1.49 1/2@1.50. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.54 1/2@1.55; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.49 1/2@1.50; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.44 1/2@1.45; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.34 1/2@1.35; K. D. yellow, \$1.29 1/2@1.30.

Oats—Transit shipment: 40 to 42 lbs. \$4 1/2@5; 38 to 40 lbs. \$2 1/2@3; 36 to 38 lbs. \$1 1/2@2. Prompt shipment: 40 to 42 lbs. \$3 1/2@4; 38 to 40 lbs. \$2 1/2@3; 36 to 38 lbs. \$1 1/2@2.

Oilmeal—Rolled, \$5.10 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground, \$5.87 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn Meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding \$3.20@3.25; cracked corn, \$2.25@3.35; white corn meal, \$4.25@5; yellow corn meal, \$4.10@4.50; hominy grits and samp, \$4.60.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF
ACTIVE STOCKS

Industrial Group Records Marked Declines for Week—Trading on New York Exchange Again Becomes Professional

Marked declines in the industrial group and scattered strength in the railroads featured the price movement on the Stock Exchange last week. The New York market was active on the decline early in the week, but developed into a traders' affair upon the resumption of business after the holiday. The Marine issues were spectacular, wiping out the early decline in a great burst of strength on Friday and Saturday.

The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended June 1:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Am. Can.	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Oil	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Sugar	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Woolen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Lumber	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Paper	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Glass	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Rubber	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Steel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Copper	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Zinc	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Lead	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Tin	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Nickel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Manganese	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Iron	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Coal	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Petroleum	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Natural Gas	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Telephone	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Cable	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Paper	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Glass	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Rubber	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Steel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Copper	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Zinc	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Lead	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Tin	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Nickel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Manganese	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Iron	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Coal	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Petroleum	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Natural Gas	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Telephone	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Cable	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Am. Can.	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Oil	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Sugar	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Woolen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Lumber	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Paper	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Glass	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Rubber	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Steel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Copper	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Zinc	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Lead	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Tin	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Nickel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Manganese	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Iron	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Coal	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Petroleum	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Natural Gas	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Telephone	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Cable	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2

WHEAT LANDS ARE
AMPLY IRRIGATED

OTTAWA, Ont.—With its irrigation plant, 4330 miles in length, encompassing almost 3,000,000 acres, the Canadian Pacific has more real water along its system than any other road in North America. More than \$14,000,000 has been spent on canals, conduits, aqueducts, ditches and constantly refilling reservoirs of this work. There are three sections, all supplied with soft or glacial water. The western is irrigated by water diverted from the Bow River near Calgary and carried through a 17-mile canal of 10 feet average depth, varying in width at the bottom from 44 to 60 feet and at the top from 34 to 120 feet. The eastern section has a separate intake at Bassano, on main line of Canadian Pacific, 83 miles east of Calgary. The aqueduct for the latter is through the Horseshoe Bend of the Bow Valley.

Thus an area is served equal to one-tenth of the largest Canadian acreage ever put to wheat. The tracts in it are sold at \$35 to \$50, compared with, say, \$25 for the best contiguous land beyond the system. When the plan was broached, it was objected that the softest water would become a mere alkali residuum in the soil to which it was carried. Moreover, there was enough unsold land to supply all demands for 1000 years. But the experiment was justified, a great area has been made annually and doubly productive, and the growth of the youngest of the Prairie provinces, Alberta, has taken its deepest roots in the Bow River valley.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31: Net income, \$3,396,383, compared with \$4,002,390 in 1916, and a surplus of \$1,000,377, compared with \$1,210,308 in 1916.

REAL ESTATE

Activity in Dorchester is a feature of the Boston real estate market today, although several important sales have taken place in the city proper, one of the latest being that of the five-story brick structure at 9 Park Square, near Elliot Street, which has been disposed of by Arthur C. Stone, Mary E. Macdonough buys. There are 2129 square feet of land, taxed on \$66,000, and the total assessment is \$74,000.

In the Back Bay section Alice L. Gaertner has given title to the New England Deaconess Association to 193 Pilgrim Road through to Riverway, near Francis Street, comprising a frame house and brick stable and 15,997 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$16,000. The entire assessment is \$23,000.

In the North End of the city Myer Steinberg et al. have sold to Chester G. Peck et al. the four-story brick structure at 17 Copper Street, near North Margin Street. The total assessment is \$10,800, with \$6200 on the 880 square feet of land in the lot.

DORCHESTER SALES

In Dorchester Joseph S. Goldman has sold the property at 37 Fowler Street, near Glenway Street, to Esther Goodman. There is a frame house standing on 3156 square feet of land, all taxed on \$4900, with \$900 on the land.

Charles F. Areber has taken title from Fanny C. Sweet to 2 Fairfax Street, near Caruth Street, Dorchester. There is a frame house and 6221 square feet of land. The lot is taxed on \$1800 and the whole property on \$4600.

Another Dorchester change involves the frame house and 4500 square feet of land at 75 Wellington Hill Street, all assessed on \$6100, of which \$900 is on the land. May A. Allard sells to Philip P. Flynn.

Clarence A. Greenbaum and wife have sold to William O. Riordan and wife the frame house and 5260 square feet of land at 113 Wellington Hill Street near Ormond Street, Dorchester. The total assessed valuation is \$4100, with \$800 on the lot.

The Ralph D. Morrison estate has sold to Fred H. Stackpole, the property at 137 Wellington Hill Street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame house and 4415 square feet of land. The lot is valued for taxing purposes at \$700, and the whole assessment is on \$4500.

Sarah A. McDonald has sold to Marion F. Call et al. the property at 48 Nixon Street, near Center Street, Dorchester. There is a frame house and lot of 2729 square feet of land, the latter carrying a tax valuation of \$900. The entire assessment is on \$6500.

CITY BUYS SCHOOL SITE

The City of Boston has just taken title from Charles E. Adams, Howard Stockton and Charles P. Bowditch, trustees of the Francis Real Estate Trust, to 31,256 square feet of land on the east side of Avenue Louis Pasteur, Back Bay, adjoining the land acquired last year as a site for the new Boston Latin School. The city now owns a block of land directly opposite the High School of Commerce containing 141,256 square feet, almost 3 1/2 acres, on which it is planned some time in the future to erect a new Latin School.

The Boston Latin School for a considerable period of years has been located on Warren Avenue and Dartmouth Street, and when the new Latin School is erected the English High School will take over the present Latin School. The city paid 80 cents a square foot for the entire lot, of which the greater portion was taken a year ago, and an option on the balance secured until June 1 of this year.

FACTORY PROGRESS THIS YEAR

Col. Joseph Fletcher of Providence, R. I., has sold the mill property at Central Village, Conn., known as the Plainfield Woolen Mill and Central Yarn Company, to the Farnsworth, Pinney Company, who will continue to operate the plant. The property is located on the Moosup River and comprises about 140 acres of land and is served by two water powers. The main mill is of the most modern construction, being all brick, three and four stories high, with splendid light in all departments, and is equipped for the production of fine woolsens and worsteds. The Central Yarn plant is equipped for carding and spinning only. There are located on the property 24 tenement houses, a store and office building. The whole comprises a complete manufacturing unit. Colonel Fletcher intends to remain in the woolen business and will continue to operate and expand his Allentown plant at Wickford, R. I., and the Coronet Worsted Company plant at Mapleville, R. I.

REAL ESTATE CONVENTION

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 18, 19, 20, will be called to order at 2 p. m., June 17, in the American Theater, by President William M. Garland, of Los Angeles, followed by addresses of welcome by Governor Gardner of Missouri, the Mayor of St. Louis, and William A. Girardin, president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. President Garland will make his annual report, which will cover the work of the association during probably its most active year, and tell particularly of the services of the association in Washington.

STREET RAILWAY
INCOMES DECLINE

BOSTON, Mass.—Operating revenues of about 7500 miles of electric railway companies scattered throughout the United States during February, 1918, amounted to \$12,699,574, or an increase of 3.17 per cent over the corresponding months of 1917. But net earnings in February, 1918, were only \$3,557,721, a decrease of 12.71 per cent from February, 1917, according to returns made to the American Electric Railway Association.

The eastern group of about 5000 miles showed the greatest increase in operating expenses, being 12.50 per cent over last year. The net earnings totaled \$2,070,482, or 37.78 per cent less than in 1917. The largest increase in revenue was in the southern group of 858 miles, being 6.27 per cent over last year. Net earnings increased only 1.65 per cent.

Data representing about 547 miles, which have included taxes, shows that, while operating revenues totaled \$8,833,208, or an increase of 2.47 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917, the operating income decreased 19.84 per cent.

CHINESE-AMERICAN
TRADE IS GROWING

Prospects for the Present Year Are Bright, According to the Chinese Consulate Secretary of New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chinese-American trade in general has been growing steadily, and the prospects for this year are very bright, according to J. S. Tow, secretary of the Chinese Consulate in this city. While certain luxuries, he says, are restricted from importation for the time being, many kinds of foodstuffs which have never been imported before promise to take their place and more than make up for the shrinkage. Mr. Tow expresses the hope that, notwithstanding the fact that America now sends great quantities of food abroad to supply the needs of the armies, she will be able to continue exporting necessary merchandise to China. He believes America's export trade to China for this year at least will remain as usual.

Despite uncertain conditions, lack of tonnage and high silver exchange, Mr. Tow says the total trade between China and America during 1917 amounted to \$165,162,788 in gold, an increase of 40 per cent over that for 1916, and 127 per cent over that for 1915.

Mr. Tow figures that the total amount of Chinese imports into the United States during 1917 exceeded that of exports to China by nearly \$85,000,000; the excess of Chinese imports over United States exports, however, fell from 170 per cent in 1915 to 150 per cent in 1916. Chinese imports have advanced 137 per cent in three years. Although the United States exports to China were only one-third her imports from China, there was a 27 per cent increase over her exports in 1916 and 110 per cent over those for 1915. The export of steel plates was five times as great as that of the preceding year.

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RAILWAY POINTS

New England delegates to the Chicago convention of fire chiefs occupy reserved Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany Road's Wolverine from South Station today.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of electricians installing electro-pneumatic signal repeaters in Tower 1.

Thirty-eight cars of berries consigned to the Adams Express Company arrived at South Station this morning via the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

On account of Dana Hall School closing today the Boston & Albany trains are making special stops at Wellesley for the accommodation of students en route to points west of Chicago.

The Boston & Maine added two new trains to the schedule today which take the place of the Flying Fisherman train between Boston and Rockport via the North Shore.

The New Haven road's private air brake inspection car 650 was attached to the Poughkeepsie express from South Station at 8:16 o'clock this morning en route to Maybrook, N. Y. Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine flying squadron bridge crew, is installing a new protection dam on the Concord & Montreal.

Joseph Dule, assistant general yard master of the Boston Terminal Company, has returned to duty from a leave of absence spent in Dalton and Atlanta, Ga.

Three sections of the New Haven-Pennsylvania Federal Express were dispatched from South Station last night on account of heavy travel.

ELEVATED SHOWS INCREASE

BOSTON, Mass.—During May the gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company showed an increase of \$13,000, or 4.5 of 1 per cent, compared with the corresponding month last year.

ADVANCE IN CRUDE OIL

DENVER, Colo.—The Midwest Refining Company has doubled the price for crude oil for the Lander Wyoming district, advancing it to \$1 a barrel.

PROGRESS MADE BY
MISSOURI PACIFIC

One of Few Railroads of the United States Which Do Not Record Decline in Operating Profits

BOSTON, Mass.—The new Pacific Railroad, which on June 1 last took over the former Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railways, has made a report covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, that is one of the very few railroad statements in respect to that period which do not record a considerable decline in operating profits and in surplus earned on the stock. Far from showing retrogression, the Missouri Pacific statement shows progressive improvement at each successive step of the analysis of balance sheet and income account at which earning power is tested, culminating in an eight-fold increase in the net income available for dividends.

The operating revenues, which represent the volume of business done, show an increase of 11.93 per cent in gross amount and of 12.59 per cent in the per mile average. The net operating income or the profit available for a return on capital shows an increase of 42.62 per cent in gross amount and of 44.82 per cent in the per mile average. The profits therefore apparently increased about 3.5 times as fast as the business.

In their relations to net capitalization the revenues and the profits may be said to measure respectively the potential and the actual earning power of a road. The Missouri Pacific's ratio of revenues to net capital expanded from 21.72 per cent in 1916 to 22.68 per cent in 1917 and its ratio to net capital from 4.36 per cent in 1916 to 5.80 per cent in 1917. The expansion of the ratio of profits to net capital is almost seven and one-half times as great as the expansion of the ratio of revenues showing that actual earning power expanded out of all proportion to the big growth of potential earning power.

Here is how the income account figures out for both years when rearranged for analysis:

	1917	1916
Operating revenues	\$78,320,313	\$69,872,812
Expenses	52,248,038	51,342,397
Taxes, etc.	4,243,312	3,103,762
Net income	21,828,963	14,826,653
Total	58,295,781	55,932,317
Operating profits	20,924,322	14,040,405
Fixed charges	11,451,458	13,530,314
Non-operating income	392,080	418,827
Net income	11,064,944	10,928,918
Earnings on stock	12,490	1,844
Common	6,490	1,844

*On present issue.

In the reorganization the fixed charges of the company were reduced more than \$3,000,000, but the full benefit of this saving is not realized in the preceding statement, in which defaulted bond interest of the old company is charged for the full year 1916 and for the first five months of 1917. If the reduced interest charge were in effect for entire year 1917, the rate earned on the new preferred stock would have been 14.23 per cent and the rate earned on the common stock a shade over 8 per cent on the basis of the net profits revealed by the income account.

In order to establish the integrity of the earning power, brought out in the preceding analysis, the test of the simplicity of the maintenance outlay must be applied. Bona fide repairs are not reckoned until the requirement as to maintenance has been met and bona fide profits alone are the basis of the earning power.

Averaged over the five years 1911-1915, roughly from the retirement of the Gould management to the period of the receivership, about 31.75 per cent of the revenues was put back in maintenance. During the period of the receivership about 38 per cent was plowed back. Through this liberality in maintenance and equal liberality in putting in betterments and improvements, the property was brought up to the level of the modern transportation machine, whose requirements, for maintenance in normal time probably would be met by the expenditure of somewhat less than 30 per cent of the revenues, but in these times would consume at least the proportion expended in 1911-1915.

In 1917 the outlay for the maintenance consumed only 29.88 per cent of the operating revenues, which seems to have been about \$1,500,000 short of the requirement. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that during the first three months under government control the maintenance rate was raised to 31.84 per cent or a shade above the five-year average. About \$1,500,000, therefore, must be deducted from the amount given in the table in order to reach the bona fide profits for the year 1917.

With this overstatement adjusted the net income on the basis of the income account presented is reduced to \$7,465,104 and on the basis of the low-rate fixed charges for the entire year to \$8,718,337. The earning power developed by the company in 1917, therefore, may be taken as equivalent to 4.68 per cent on the common stock in the one case and to 6.19 per cent in the other. Stated in terms of earnings on the preferred stock it would amount to 10.7 per cent in the one case and to 12.14 per cent in the other.

From whatever angle the question is viewed the earning power of the Missouri Pacific is one of the very few favorable. The curtailment of maintenance in 1917 can have done the plant little harm, and it has been fortunately arrested since the government took over the road. Probably it was due in large measure to the difficult labor situation and not to

any desire of the management to pad the earning power of the company. The road is one of the most important in the West, serving a rich and swiftly expanding region. It goes without the saying that the weak spots will be quickly strengthened by the government and the plant brought up to its full operating capacity. The company has been reorganized by a firm that does its work thoroughly and is starting anew under favorable auspices, as may be judged from the following statement of capitalization and investments:

	New Co.	Old Co.
Capital stock	\$154,435,000	\$154,435,000
Funded debt	227,516,220	277,777,820
Total capitalization	381,951,220	432,212,820
Investments	30,638,666	45,404,218
Net floating assets	5,774,698	4,886,262
Total deductions	36,413,364	50,290,480
Net capitalization	345,537,856	381,922,340
Per mile average	50.745	46.271
Net property value	51,748	46,225
Property ratio	101.94%	99.90%
Stocks equity	104.28%	101.34%
Interest capital	59.48%	77.02%

Evidently the Missouri Pacific needs only the further physical improvement which it is due to receive under government control to put it in the front rank of transportation systems. And by the same token it is fortunate to have the government to push the improvement would not be so certain of speedy accomplishment under purely company auspices.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Securities	Due	Bid	Ask	Yield
*Am. Tel. & Tel. (subs) 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.13
American Thread Co. 1st 6s	Jan. 1, 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady has recently been appointed Master of the Rolls in place of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy, who has resigned. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady was a judge of the Appeal Court for the last five years, and has the reputation of being both a sound and brilliant lawyer. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1879, and was appointed a judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in 1901. He became a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1913. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady has a special knowledge of company law.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer of Arctic regions, who is reported as having arrived back at De Longa Ford from a trip to Greenland, which, on the whole, has been successful in its completion of knowledge respecting conditions in and about many of the great fjords, is secretary of an association of Danish business men and natural scientists with Arctic exploration as their avocation and end. They pay the bills and he and his adventuresome companions run the risks. The association as far back as 1910 established a trading station at North Star Bay, to serve as a point of departure and as a rendezvous, and it has served American as well as Danish skippers and explorers well, notably the Crocker Expedition headed by MacMillan and the relief expedition sent for MacMillan's safety. When members of this latter party met Rasmussen in April 1917, he was planning to go on the sea ice to Fort Conger, then across Greenland, making not only geographical, but ethnological observations shedding light on conditions among the Eskimos. Rasmussen won international reputation as a polarist by his able, bold, and prompt attack on the legitimacy of Dr. Cook's claims to discovery of the North Pole. He is far better trained for exploration than many leaders, because of the breadth of his interest in social and economic phases of the life of the Arctic dwellers, as well as in the mere facts of physical nature which he may bring to light.

Thomas Sterling, in the Republican primaries of South Dakota, has apparently won a renomination for the post of United States Senator, which he has held since 1913, his term expiring next year. He is an Ohio man, who was educated at Illinois Wesleyan University. Law being his vocation, he got his training from lawyers, was admitted to the Illinois bar, and two years later became city attorney of Springfield, the state capital. He then migrated to South Dakota, held office as district attorney, sat in the convention which framed the state's first legislature. Twenty years of professional service to litigants and of loyalty to the Republican Party's interests followed. In 1913 he had his reward by election to the Federal Senate. Senator Sterling has interests outside of politics and law that have won him recognition.

Clara Sears Taylor, who is director of the Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., has been connected, during most of her career, with the city of Denver, Col., and its interests. She is a native of that city and a graduate of its high school. She has long been connected with the equal suffrage cause, and in politics an independent supporter of men and of parties according as her conscience and reason dictated. For nearly 20 years she has been a prolific writer for local dailies and Eastern papers' magazine sections. During her incumbency of the place she now holds, she has seen the work of her division grow so that it is now serving special information respecting woman as related to the war to its own syndicate of papers, 3000 in number, and also other older syndicates founded prior to the war. Newspapers to the number of 5000 take regularly "special stories," and the division has access to all the trade journals. All in all it is estimated that 25,000 publication offices are being aided.

WORLD AS SEEN BY ALMANACH DE GOTH

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Two or three copies of a little volume which is at the same time one of the rarest and most curious to readers in all countries outside the Central Empires, and which before the war was a standard work of reference, have found their way into Spain. This is the very old established "Almanach de Gotha," now in its hundred and fifty-fifth year of publication—published by Julius Perthes at Gotha. As all who have in any way any concern with such affairs are aware, this is a very intimate and detailed work of reference regarding royal and noble families, the diplomatic and consular services, and every kind of statistical information of a national and administrative character such as the naval, military, and other establishments, commercial and economic conditions and results of every country in the world. Since the beginning of the war Germany has prohibited its exportation, with the result that only by extraordinary means have any copies been obtainable outside her own country and Austria.

A few of the 1916 edition found their way into England, last year, through a capture at sea, and a small number of this year's have reached Paris where they have been sold at 56 francs each. The very few copies that have reached Spain are apparently all in the hands of the foreign diplomats. As the information is virtually of an official character, and as the facts stated represent Germany's knowledge of views of other countries and their governments, or the way in which she regards territories that are at the present time the

subject of war problems and struggles, the annual is peculiarly interesting, and an examination of the copy in the possession of a diplomatic personage in Madrid reveals many curious statements.

Owing to the scarcity of paper, the portraits of distinguished personages which used to be included are now omitted, but the general matter is still printed on the finest paper, as before, and it occupies 1040 pages, which is 167 less than in last year's edition. The enormous number of facts that it contains are set down plainly and simply as before, and an effort appears to have been made to maintain the old impartiality, but there are many cases in which the allied powers would be disposed to dissent from the view that the editors seem to take of the disposition of territories and the arrangements for their government. Also, there are many blank spaces representing failures on the part of the compilers to ascertain the requisite facts concerning foreign countries. As usual, it is printed both in German and French, in separate volumes. Some of the more curious and interesting statements may be mentioned.

Among the genealogies of the reigning houses the Prince of Albania now makes his appearance. This is evidently in the nature of an afterthought or a new decision, for in the 1917 edition he was only given in the diplomatic section, the name of the reigning head of the state being left blank. Now the name of William Frederick, Prince of Albania, is given as Prince of Albania, on having accepted the crown, as it is stated, on Feb. 21, 1914, and having ascended the throne on March 13 following. It is not stated that the Prince is absent from his hypothetical kingdom. In the section given to Great Britain it is noted that by virtue of a declaration of the Privy Council on July 17, 1917, the King has adopted for his royal house and family the name of Windsor instead of that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

One naturally turns to see what is stated in these records about Russia. In the first part of the volume, embracing the details of the royal houses, all the usual particulars about the Tsar and Tsarina and all their family connections are still given, but in the diplomatic section it is stated that in March, 1917, following upon the abdication of the Tsar, Nicholas II, a provisional government was established which proclaimed the Republic in September of the same year. Mr. Lenine is mentioned as President of the Council of this Republic. Mr. Trotsky is Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Petrovsky as Minister of Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. Kuraviev as Minister of War. The names of the holders of the other government offices, as well as those of the chief officials, are left blank.

As to Poland it is said that it is an independent kingdom—Independent of Russia, that is. The French text reads: "Royaume Independent (de la Russie)," which is a very interesting way of putting it. It is stated that it is thus independent by virtue of the declaration made on Nov. 5, 1916, by the emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary and that according to a decree of Sept. 13, 1917, the supreme power is exercised until a king or regent is appointed, by a regency council composed of three persons, these being Dr. Kakowski (the Archbishop of Warsaw) and Lubomirski and d'Ostrowski. There are also given the names of the Ministry, the religious and judicial authorities, and the governors and other officials nominated by Germany and Austria for Warsaw and the chief towns. In the way of statistics concerning this new kingdom it is set down that Poland has a superficial area of 126,955 square kilometers and a population of 13,556,000, working out to 103 per kilometer.

The particulars as to the French army commands are in many cases inaccurate and badly out of date. As to Egypt it is stated that it is a state tributary to Turkey, subject to British protection.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at April 2 was very little different from that at March 1, states the Labor Gazette, both as regards the articles as a whole and the individual items, with the exception of meat, tea and eggs.

The introduction of a uniform schedule of maximum retail prices of butchers' meat for England and Wales occurred during the month; on the whole there was not much change in the average price of British beef and mutton, but there was some increase in that of imported meat. A reduction of about 4d. per dozen (or 8 per cent), in the price of eggs was due to seasonal causes.

As compared with July, 1914, three of the four cuts of British meat included in the returns showed an increase in price at April 2 averaging about 8 to 15 per cent, the other increase being nearly 100 per cent; imported meat averaged nearly 150 per cent, and bacon 140 per cent dearer, while eggs and fish were more than three times and sugar was nearly three times as dear as before the war. Milk, butter and cheese were, roundly, double the pre-war prices, and tea was nearly 29 per cent dearer than in July, 1914. With margarine the advance in price averaged about 70 per cent. The prices of flour and bread were over 50 per cent higher than before the war, while those of potatoes were higher than in July, 1914, by about 50 per cent in large towns and 25 per cent in smaller places.

Although there has been a slight reduction in the level of prices of the principal articles of food in each of the past two months (from 108 per cent above the July, 1914, level, on Feb. 1, to 106 per cent at April 2), there have been advances in the prices of clothing and other items which have slightly raised the general percentage increase in the prices of

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP BRYN AFON FOR GIRLS

Lake Snowden near Rhineland, Wisconsin
JULY 2-AUGUST 28, 1918
220 Lakes and a multitude of streams in a twelve-mile radius of camp.
Activities include horseback riding, tennis, canoeing, dramatics, jewelry making, interpretative dancing, swimming, archery, wood lore, photography, tutoring, corrective gymnastics, double sleep in screened bungalows. Camp 1000 feet above sea level. Faculty composed of fifteen college graduates, each one a specialist.
For illustrated booklet, write to MISS LOTT BROADBRIDGE, 15 Owen Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

THE White Mountain Camps

On adjoining properties, in the most beautiful part of the White Mountains. VRAINMONT, for Adults. CAMP CHOCHORUA CAMP LARCON For Boys For Girls
All the best and some unusual features. Tents, bungalows, cottages, 111. Cook. S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Tamworth, N. H.

all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and so forth. The amount of such increase between July, 1914, and April, 1918, is estimated at between 90 and 95 per cent, taking for the purpose of this calculation the same quantities of the various items in April, 1918, as in 1914. If advances arising from increased taxation of commodities are eliminated, the percentage increase is about 5 per cent.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Politics and the War
CHICAGO NEWS.—Interest in the mistakes of the past is largely historical and hysterical. As a nation we were culpable in having neglected to prepare for war and as a nation we are paying the penalty. We should regretfully acknowledge our errors while working like rational patriots to overcome them and taking to heart the lesson that they must not be repeated. This is not all. Good Americans have no desire in this great crisis to be aligned with the uneasy who are forever trying to set party against party, class against class. Any man who is now a "good Republican" or a "good Democrat," a "capitalist" or a "Socialist" is in danger of not being a good American. One cannot serve any class organization and serve democracy at the same time. Nor can one look forward and backward at the same time. One thing is essential—victory.

Along the Delaware

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—The Congressmen making a tour of the Delaware River shippers are reported to have been greatly impressed by their magnitude and by the enthusiastic spirit of the workers. Come back in six months from now, gentlemen. Where you now see unfinished ways you will then behold great steamships for launching. The Delaware is just beginning to strike its pace. It is going to do more toward winning this war than any other single agency enlisted in the fight against the submarines and the Kaiser.

Railway Workers and Strikes

NEW YORK WORLD.—An appeal from Director-General McAdoo to railroad workers employed by the Rock Island and other Western railroads should be enough to induce them not to call a strike at this time. If they should not respond out of patriotism, they must realize that they will still be dealing with the United States Government.

Titles in Canada

VANCOUVER (B.C.) SUN.—Opposition to titles in Canada comes mostly from men who haven't the remotest chance of ever getting one. They talk rubbish about titles being undemocratic? If a man has achieved distinction in some walk of life, or has served his country with peculiar ability, isn't there something rather small about refusing him an acknowledgment? In the United States it is the common practice to address men as "Judge" or "Senator" for the rest of their days after they have ceased to occupy these positions. It is a graceful habit, arising from an instinct rooted deep in the heart of humanity. The men who seek to achieve renown in Canada by agitating for the abolition of titles, are extremely careful to make an exception in favor of honors gained in war. Why the discrimination? The basis of it seems to be nothing more lofty than a perception that there will presently be a lot of ex-soldiers in Canada, all of whom will have votes. Titles in this country have occasionally been bestowed unworthily, though not often. To keep the list clean of social climbers who have made money in dubious ways, is desirable. But to say this, is not to say that conspicuous merit should go unrecognized or unadmired.

OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Deans of the colleges of the University of Minnesota have made the Minnesota Daily the official publication of the school, making it compulsory for each student to subscribe for it, and adding the price to his tuition fees. A page will be devoted to university announcements and regulations. The new plan is expected to bring all students into closer touch with one another and with the university.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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EDUCATIONAL

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College trained leaders, who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal.

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Tennis court, playground, supervised sports and gymnastics.
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An elementary co-educational school. Kindergarten to sixth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.
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ART OF CAMOUFLAGE

A COLLEGE STUDY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—That camouflage has come to stay is shown in an editorial from the St. Louis Republic which says:

The word "camouflage" is traveling along the path commonly taken by new words in English. It began as a popular borrowing from French, which was "all the rage." Its pronunciation was a subject for street-car argument, and newspaper paragraphs went out of their way to drag it in simply for its intrinsic worth as a new vocable.

As a sign that will seem hopeful to the partisans of the word, there is the action of Columbia University, which announces a course in "Camouflage or Military Concealment." Of course, Columbia is young and flippant, being only 152 years old, against 217 for Yale and 283 for Harvard, but Columbia is approaching years when it may take on a sedate conservatism, and if camouflage will do for Nicholas Murray Butler and his associates, it may be that it has come to stay.

POWER TO SEND THE ARMY OVERSEAS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Referring to the action of a member of the national army in refusing to be compelled to serve overseas, The Indianapolis News says in an editorial: "The Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the habeas corpus

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proceedings brought by a member of the national army, who insisted that under the Constitution he could not have been ordered to serve abroad. There have been other cases of this sort, and all were decided in the same way. It is strange that it should ever have occurred to any citizen of this country that the nation did not have power to raise an army, and to use it in any way that the President and Congress might order. An army that could not be sent out of the country at this time would, in truth, be no army at all. It is the business of soldiers to fight where the war is—not where it is not. Wherever the nation's enemies are, they must be met. Germany is our enemy, and having, for the best of reasons, gone to war with her, the army becomes simply the instrument of the American people and their government. The theory of those who have denied the power of the government to send them abroad is that they cannot be compelled to fight until German armies land on our shores. We should never cease to be thankful that we are not compelled to wait for such a calamity before defending ourselves. For the purposes of this war, France is as much American soil as Indiana is."

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"A Refuge From the Storm"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON PAGE 83 of Science and Health there stands one of those striking sentences with which the book abounds. There Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." It is a clear call to mankind to reach out for the knowledge of God, or Truth, in order that they may find refuge from the hurricane blasts of evil belief which are sweeping over the world.

The Psalms contain numerous references to the truth that God is a defense and a refuge. Who can forget, in this connection, the ninety-first Psalm with its portrayal of sublime faith in the Almighty and the rewards of that faith, or the twenty-third Psalm, voicing trust in ever-present divine Love? "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust; thy truth shall be thy shield and buckler." "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me." No doubt is shown in these passages as to the power and willingness of God to protect. They must have been written by those who knew, in no small degree, the intimate relationship existing between God and His creation, and who had proved that God was what John, the beloved disciple, designated Him—Love.

It is a common belief that Delly holds Himself aloof from the world, so far aloof that His aid is not at all to be relied upon. It may not be generally denied that divine succor has often been extended to men in their extremity; but skepticism is prevalent about its availability at all times and under all circumstances, and this in spite of the fact that Christ Jesus proved, time and again, during his three years' work on earth, that the power of Spirit or Truth is at hand for the destruction of all forms of error. To him God was ever present; and the power of God was ever available, because he identified himself so com-

pletely with God, knowing himself to be related to the divine Principle of creation as the spiritual idea is one with divine Mind. "I and my Father are one," he said, and "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

As Christian Science shows, it is the possession of the Mind that was in Christ Jesus that enables mankind to follow in his footsteps. To heal sickness in the way he did, to destroy sin after the manner of his doing, necessitates the same spiritual understanding of Mind that he possessed. And to enable human beings to escape the perils of so-called material power, which power is believed to be governed and directed by material law, demands an understanding of the allness of Spirit, of spiritual power, and of spiritual law through which the whole spiritual universe is governed and directed. "Mortals must find refuge in Truth." There is nothing hazardous about finding refuge in Truth. But it should be apparent that for a man to find this refuge he must know something about Truth. This is where Christian Science comes to his aid. Christian Science tells the simple truth about God, in whom all truth dwells; and the knowledge of this truth constitutes the spiritual understanding whereby men are protected and, if need be, succored.

In Christian Science, one of the terms by which God is known and referred to is Mind. This is a most illuminating synonym for God. Reflect on the truth that Mind is infinite. At once thought is carried into a universe entirely unknown to the material senses of mortals. At once the fact is revealed that the presence of God is everywhere as infinite Life, Truth and Love, as perfect intelligence, omnipotent good, and that the human sense of things is an entirely erroneous sense. Because Mind is infinite, there exists in reality no such thing as material substance. What men call matter is an erroneous belief

concerning Mind's ideas, those perfect ideas through which alone God is manifested. When one has grasped to some extent the truth of Mind's unlimited nature and perfect quality, one is, to the same extent, protected from the storms of erroneous material sense. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science." (Science and Health, p. 171.)

In these days humanity has ample opportunity of putting divine Science into practice. Perhaps there never was a time in the history of the human race when the understanding of Truth was more necessary for its guidance and preservation than today. But if the world's need be greater now than ever it has been, there is this fuller spiritual understanding to meet it. Who can doubt that it is the increasing knowledge of Mind's omnipotence and omniscience that is stirring up the sordid depths of mortal mind? And who can doubt that the stirring up will ultimately in a purification of human thought undreamt of before the tempest broke? But while it seems to rage, there remains a refuge from the storm in the scientific understanding of divine Mind. These words, which are to be found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, hold as firmly today as when they were written: "For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall."

The world is passing through a great transition period. Human traditions and institutions which have played their part in many cases for long years are being replaced by higher models; a juster appreciation of human rights is struggling for expression; and men are longing for the coming of the reign of righteousness. And how has all this to be achieved? Not by any subtle method of human intrigue, not by any sophistical reasoning of philosophical or other systems built upon erroneous material hypotheses, but by the understanding of Principle, by the knowledge of God as omnipresent, omnipotent and perfect Mind.

A Puritan Lady's Garden

The fairy pleasure in the brake—
This maze run wild of flower and
vine—
Our fathers planted for the sake
Of eyes that longed for English gar-
dens

Amid the virgin wastes of pine.
Here, by the broken, moldering wall,
Where still the tiger-lilies ride,
Once grew the crown imperial,
The tall blue larkspur, white Queen
Margaret,

Prince's-feather, and mourning bride.
Beyond their pale, a humbler throng,
Grew Bouncing Bet and columbine;
The mountain fringe ran all along
The thick-set hedge of cinnamon roses,
And overhung the eglantine.

When ships for England cleared the
bay,
If long beside these reefs of foam
She stood, and watched them sail
away,
It was her garden first enticed her
To turn and call this country "home."

—Sarah N. Cleghorn.

The Law of the World's Good Will

International good will is the fulfilling of the supreme law of all nations. The nations of the world, in all their Parliaments, in all the secret places of their Chancelleries, throughout all their armies and their navies—we all must learn what that supreme law of the world neighborhood means, what it requires and what it forbids: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." For every nation the "Thou shalt" of that law is the categorical imperative that admits of neither condition nor alternative. The law of the world's good will is the first law of every nation.—James A. Macdonald, LL. D.

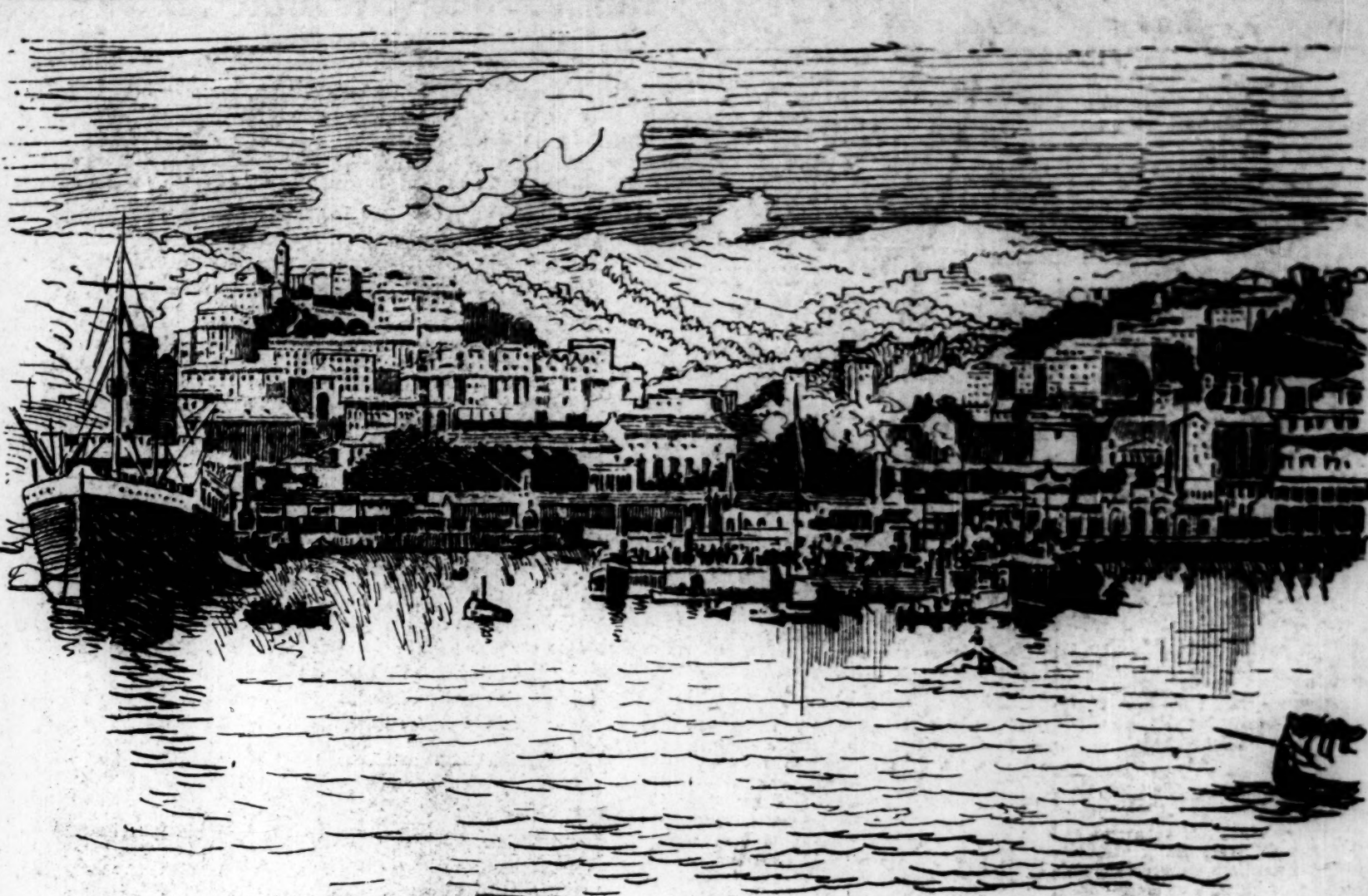
Keats and "The Faerie Queene"

When Keats left school he was bound apprentice to an apothecary at Edmonton, where he had the advantage, to him inestimable, of proximity to his old school, which meant free access to the school library and continued encouragement and advice in reading from his affectionate senior, the head master's son. The fact that it was only two miles' walk from Edmonton to Enfield helped much, says Cowden Clarke, to reconcile him to his new way of life. "Sir Sidney Colvin writes in his 'Life of John Keats'.

Cowden Clarke tells us "how the lad's newly awakened passion for the pleasures of literature and the imagination was not to be stifled, and how at Edmonton he plunged back into his school occupations of reading and translating whenever he could spare the time. He finished at this time his prose version of the Æneid, and on free afternoons and evenings, five or six times a month or oftener, was in the habit of walking over to Enfield—by that field path where Lamb found the stiles so many and so hard to tackle—to see his friend, Cowden Clarke, and bring away or

return borrowed books. Young Clarke was an ardent Liberal and disciple of Leigh Hunt, both in political opinions and literary taste. In summer weather he and Keats would sit in a shady arbor in the old school garden, the elder reading poetry to the younger, and enjoying his looks and exclamations of delight. From the nature of Keats' imitative first flights in verse, it is clear that, though he hated the whole 'Augustan' and post-Augustan tribe of social and moral essayists in verse, and Pope, their illustrious master, most of all, yet his mind and ear had become familiar, in the course of his school and after-school reading, with Thomson, Collins, Gray, and all the more romantically-minded poets of the middle and later Eighteenth Century.

"But the essential service Clarke did him was in pressing upon his attention the poetry of the great Elizabethan and Jacobean age, from 'The Shepherd's Calendar' down to 'Comus' and 'Lycidas,'—our older and nobler poetry,' as a few had always held it to be even through the Age of Reason and the reign of Pope and his followers, and as it was now



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Harbor of Genoa

Genoa rises from the brink of the harbor crowded with shipping, the mole, and the lighthouse, to the crest of the encircling hills blooming with gardens and orchards. . . . The waves lapse softly on the shore in sparkling ripples, and a lateen sail, brownish-buff in hue, flits past. A vessel is being built in a shipyard near the shore, the hull and ribs already defined against the blue water and sky. A little Russian boy, with floating curls of faxen hair and curiously veiled eyes, launches on the strand a toy craft, fully rigged for any weather with brave array of white canvas. So Virginia W. Johnson writes in the opening pages of her book, "Genoa the Superb."

"Farther along the shore the fisher-

men draw in their nets with the harvest of the calm night, brought near the land in boats. The fishermen are ancient folk, tall, bent men, bronzed and wrinkled. . . . Their wives and daughters wait to receive a portion of the fish to vend about the town in baskets poised on their heads or carried between two girls. A group of idlers watch the slow labor of drawing the nets, each toiler having a strip of canvas carried over one shoulder, belt-wise, to which a cord and hook are attached, thus enabling him to pull on the central line in unison with his comrades. The hazard of fortune in drawing the nets on the Genoese shore is full of excitement, hope, and speculative curiosity.

"A seafaring man of well-to-do as-

pect, with keen eyes, and gold rings in his ears, watches the morning laborers with lively interest.

"Now which would the signorino like to have fetch the most fish?" he demands, with a chuckle, of the little Russian.

"The signorino, with princely blood in his veins, stares at his good-humored interlocutor a trifle haughtily, ponders on the matter with childish gravity for a moment, and replies diplomatically:

"I wish both nets may be very full of fish. So many!" And he extends his arms with a gesture of amplitude, before dancing back to his own toy craft.

"Beyond extend the adjacent towns along the curves of the shore, lofty weather-stained houses huddled together inland, and connected with the

highway by means of a stone arched bridge, or bordering the shingle, with a stately parish church in the midst of crumbling, blackened walls, flights of steps, and steaming factories. All day long the women wash their many-headed household garments in the channels of the streams flowing down from the hills to the sea, and dwindled to shallow pools with the advance of spring. Each local market-place is full of southern warmth and color in the early hours of morning. The girls gather around the public fountains to fill their copper vessels, chatting in the patois of the district; the stalls of fruit and vegetables are scenes of animated barter. Rosy onions, scarlet tomatoes, great golden pumpkins in their season, destined to make the soup of all Liguria, with the addition of a little olive oil, and chestnut cakes as big as cart wheels, for the delectation of youth, invite purchasers."

There Is No Getting Away From the Vasas in Sweden

"The Swedish Vasas form a fine example of the longevity of greatness. . . . In Sweden you meet them every day in marble and bronze in the squares and at the street corners. Not only are the towns adorned with their statues, but the squares and the streets are called by their names. Steamers, bridges, theaters too take a part in perpetuating the memory of a royal race. There is in fact no getting away from the Vasas in Sweden." J. B. Philip writes in "Holidays in Sweden."

"Thus the foreigner who arrives on the shores of Sweden immediately gets into touch with the Vasas. The past assaults his ears, and gradually it dawns upon him that the Vasas, of whom he has never heard, were great, and that not the whole of history is concerned with his own country."

"Many, moreover, to whom Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII seem almost as familiar as Robert the Bruce or Richard Cœur de Lion have never so much as heard of Gustavus Vasa, and might be surprised to discover the high place he still holds in the memory of the Swedish people. His fame, we admit, is more local, as his warlike and legislative activities were circumscribed by the territorial limits of Sweden, while most of the fame of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII rests on their exploits in the larger arena of Europe. If Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII made the world wonder at their military prowess, and raised correspondingly the reputation of their country, Gustavus Vasa secured its existence. The study of an historical map, showing the political situation in the Scandinavian Peninsula in the Sixteenth Century reveals the fact that both Norway and Denmark were larger then than now at

the expense of Sweden. The province of Jemtland, now an integral part of Sweden, at that time belonged to Norway, while the whole of the southern and most fertile part of Sweden was under Danish sway. But the tyrannical King of Denmark, not content with this, carried things with a high hand and endeavored to lord it over the rest of the land as well. Gustaf Ericsson, to give him his simple name, tried in vain to raise the country against the oppressor, but only succeeded in raising the wrath of the tyrant against himself. But Christian's cruelty at last gave Gustavus a sufficient backing. . . . and he was able to clear the country of the Danes. He was elected king, established a firm government, and earned the lasting gratitude of his fellow-countrymen."

"After thirty years Gustavus Vasa . . . was succeeded by his son, Eric XIV, who did not worthily sustain the reputation of the newly founded dynasty. . . . In Stockholm we are not reminded of him as we are of his father. Eric was succeeded by his usurping brother John, and John by his son Sigismund, 'who was already King of Poland. His reign was brief and of little significance for Sweden. He attempted to impose Catholicism on the latter country, but his attempts were frustrated by Duke Charles, a son of Gustavus Vasa, who later assumed the royal power under the style of Charles IX. The removal of Sigismund was fortunate for the country, Charles proving a much more suitable ruler. The latter consolidated the kingdom and still further strengthened the position of the Lutheran faith, which Gustavus had introduced. Neither John nor Charles attained the fame of the founder of the line, nor does their life-story strike us as does

that of their elder brother, but the study of either of their lives convinces one that they were men of real ability, and Vasa in more than name."

"Charles' successor was the illustrious Gustavus Adolphus, in whom the mental tendencies of the race in harmonious combination produced an extraordinary man. As one reads of the part he played in the Thirty Years' War, which gave scope for the display of the highest qualities of soldier and statesman, one can only marvel at the indomitable energy of the man, who with so small a population at his back accomplished what he did. . . . A great square, one of the centers of the life of Stockholm, is called after him Gustaf Adolfs Torg, and in its center his equestrian statue is seen by all who pass by." His daughter Christina was the last of the Vasas, and she ultimately resigned the crown of Sweden and left the country.

"Although the dynasty has gone, the memory of it is so strong, as has already been pointed out, that the attention of the casual tourist is arrested. . . . Sweden owes much to the best of the Vasas, and most will admit that the country does well to keep their memory alive."

The Old Deep-Windowed Farm

Evening is tawny on the old
Deep-windowed farm,
And the great elm-trees fold on fold
Are golden-warm.
And a fountain-basin drips its gold
Mid gleaming lawns
Where mellow statue-bases hold
Their gilded fauns.

—Martin Armstrong.

looked burly and dominant, as he said, "What an image that is—seemingly a whale!"

"Spenser has been often proved not only a great awakener of the love of poetry in youth, but a great fertilizer of the germs of original poetical power where they exist; and Charles Brown, Keats' most intimate companion . . . states positively that it was the inspiration of the 'Faerie Queene' that his first notion of attempting to write was due. 'Though born to be a poet, he was ignorant of his birthright until he had completed his eighteenth year. It was the 'Faerie Queene' that awakened his genius. In Spenser's fairy-land he was enchanted, breathed in a new world, and became another being; till, enamored of the stanza, he attempted to imitate it, and succeeded. This account of the sudden development of the poetic powers I first received from his brothers and afterwards from himself. This, his earliest attempt, the 'Imitation of Spenser,' is in his first volume of poems, and it is peculiarly interesting to those acquainted with his history." Cowden Clarke places the attempt two years earlier, but his memory for dates was, as he owns, the vaguest."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918

EDITORIALS

A Polynesian Monroe

THE speech of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, to the Pilgrims Society, last Friday night, was in many ways a great democratic document. If it were possible to express the intent of it in a single political formula, it would probably be that of a Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific. But it was something a great deal more than this in reality. It was, underneath, a plea for an alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race, throughout the entire world, as the custodian of political, religious, and social liberty.

It is approaching a century and a half since there took place that great division of the Anglo-Saxon race, caused by the insensate obtuseness of a German monarch to every one of the ideals upon which that race had been built up. As the world looks back today it can see in the political aspirations of George III all those vices of statecraft which have been embodied today in the term *kultur*. When the Eighteenth Century dawned Hanover and Prussia were a couple of German electorates. The Elector of Hanover, on the extinction of the Stewart Protestant succession, became King of Great Britain and Ireland by reason of his descent from the first of the Stewart kings of England, through that daughter who had married the Protestant Elector Palatine, whilst almost simultaneously the Elector of Brandenburg converted himself into the King of Prussia. Now, between the political ideals of Berlin and Herrenhausen there was very little to choose. The main difference, indeed, between Frederick of Prussia and George of Great Britain and Ireland was one of ability. The brilliant and sardonic King in Berlin seized his neighbors' dominions, struggled through the Seven Years' War, and set rolling the snowball of *kultur* in that series of political aphorisms:—"If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest; if deception is necessary, let us be cheats." "One takes when one can, and one is wrong only when obliged to give back." "No ministers at home, but clerks; no ministers abroad, but spies." "There is only one person in the kingdom, that is myself." Poor George III, struggling, under the lash of the tongue of an irate German mother, "to be a King," but handicapped by an innate and paralyzing sense of morality, had so little that was Mephistophelean in him, that he chose as ministers caricatures of statesmen, like Lord Bute, or political partisans, like Lord North, and only succeeded in losing a legitimate part of his kingdom, in America, whilst the Mephistopheles of Sans Souci, playing the highwayman against his royal sister, Maria Theresa, succeeded in appropriating her province of Silesia.

Thus did the injection of Eighteenth Century *kultur* into England cause the great cleavage of the Anglo-Saxon race, which made a republic of the North American colonies. It may have been inevitable that, in those days of political kingship, the colonies should break away from the mother land, but it was quite unnecessary that the separation should have taken a form which has poisoned their relations throughout a century. How unnecessary this was, is proved by the fact that the revolting colonies chose, and the mature republic has retained, an ideal of a political Bayard in the person of Scipio-Africanus, otherwise le Marquis de Lafayette, aristocrat and monarchist. The loss of the American colonies saved Great Britain, however, from future mistakes of such a nature. When Captain Cook sailed the Endeavour into Botany Bay, British statesmen kept from undue interference with the young colony as it grew up, and, as a result, Mr. Hughes, the Labor Prime Minister of the Australian Dominion, as he passes through the United States, on his way to the great imperial conference in London, stays to claim, from the great western republic, which has sprung, like Australia itself, out of the blood and vision of the tiny group of islands in the eastern Atlantic, that remedy against *kultur*, gone mad and running amuck, and looking for new kingdoms in the Pacific, which President Monroe, largely at the instigation of Canning, adopted against the early Nineteenth Century aspect of *kultur*, as formulated by the kaisers, kings, and tzars of the European continent, in the era of Waterloo.

Mr. Hughes, in short, sees clearly that the continent of Australia is one of the places in the sun upon which the Kaiser has fixed his gaze. Australia, with a territory larger than that of the United States today, has only the population of the American Colonies when they revolted against George III's effort to be a King. What would be the fate of that sparsely populated continent, in the event of the victory of *kultur*, Mr. Hughes sees. With the myriad islands of the Pacific Ocean converted into U-boat nests and coaling stations, defended with great guns, and endowed with dry docks and graving docks for the fleets of the Central Powers, not only would the independent existence of Australia be rendered impossible, but the maritime and military safety of the United States would itself be endangered. Mr. Hughes sees clearly that humanity is grouping itself into two great divisions. On the one side there is *kultur*, the autocracy of the bayonet, which is destined to sweep into its dragnet every phase of human animality, whether Turk or Turcoman, whether African or Polynesian, which it can dominate. On the other side there is that tremendous sense of liberty of which the Anglo-Saxon race is the very embodiment. A sense of liberty which is not of yesterday, but which has come down the centuries, not only engaged in a perpetually stern battle with autocracy, but also in an internal dispute, sometimes good-natured, but not infrequently vicious. Now there are, of course, certain other nationalities which have also imbibed this love of liberty. The great Republic of France is one of these, the little Scandinavian kingdom of Norway is another. So it is that to a union of all these democracies Mr.

Hughes looks, in the words of President Wilson, to make democracy safe in the world. At the same time, face to face with the animal instincts which make for autocracy, and which will not be finally extinguished, even though they are destined to be crushed in the present war, Mr. Hughes sees that the greatest protection will be a defensive alliance of those countries which have inherited and guarded the liberties of mankind, which the Witenagemote claimed for men, when the world was young.

Say what anyone may, the root of the liberties of Australia and Canada, of the United Kingdom and the United States, was planted by that band of wise men, who sat with Alfred, in his city of Winchester, when that tiny Wessex was a kingdom even in little England. The ideals there generated have spread to the uttermost parts of the world. They were stowed on board the ships which Raleigh sent to Virginia, or which bore the Pilgrims and the Puritans to Massachusetts; they were reared in the factories of the Coromandel coast, and in those on the banks of the Hoogly; they were carried in the ships of Elphinstone and Craig into Table Bay, and in that of Captain Cook to Botany Bay; they went to Labrador with Frohisher, and to Egypt, with Gordon. As a consequence wherever the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack is unfurled today, the Anglo-Saxon ideal rules. And what Principle has made one, politicians cannot put asunder.

The Republican Keynote

THE entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate of the Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States, which comes into existence on March 4, 1919, will be elected in November. In addition, a preponderance of the states will hold their own elections. The nation, therefore, with the passing of the summer months, will be involved in a general political campaign, the possibilities of which, in this particular year, will be international as well as national in their bearing.

There have long been indications that no partisan attack of the conventional brand would be made this year, but that, on the contrary, the Republican Party would discountenance and discredit any attempt, wherever or however made, to inject small politics into patriotism and world policies. The Indiana Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis a few days ago, afforded that organization one of its first opportunities for "sounding a keynote" on this point. By reason of the fact that the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Will H. Hays, framed what may be called the "war planks" in the Indiana platform, that instrument assumes a nationwide importance, and it is likely to be followed in tone and language, substantially at least, in all other state Republican conventions.

These planks not only point with pride to the fact that Republicans in Congress have given their votes, and often the deciding votes, for the granting of every power and of all the money demanded by the Administration, but pledge the party to persist in this course of action, "without wavering or shadow of turning." "This is the war of no political party," it is declared. "This is the country's war, and we charge and deplore that the party in power is guilty of practicing petty partisan politics to the serious detriment of the country's cause." It is insisted that these practices cease, and an appeal is made to all patriots, whatever their politics, to aid the Republicans in every way possible in their efforts "to require that partisan politics be taken out, and kept out, of war management." "In this emergency," it is broadly proclaimed, "we call upon all men and women to support the government without thought of party."

Herein should there be great satisfaction for all good citizens of every shade of political opinion, that, whether the Administration shall have a majority or a minority of its own party in the next Congress, it will, at all events, have a majority of supporters of an aggressive war policy. In other words, a change in the political complexion of the next Congress will not, so far as it is possible to see, change in the least degree the attitude of the nation toward the war.

It is not likely that the Democratic Party will be turned out of power next November, unless it shall make more serious mistakes in the meantime than any now charged against it; but even if it should be defeated, that would not necessarily mean a vote of want of confidence in President Wilson or in his Administration as a whole. The nation stands solidly behind its Chief Magistrate and his war policies today; it would require some enormous blunder on the part of the government to revolutionize popular sentiment by November. Nothing of the kind is anticipated even by the President's political foes, and nothing of the kind can be possible if the whole nation holds together, and pulls together, as one man for the success, above all things, of the allied cause.

Sir Robert Borden and the Farmer

SIR ROBERT BORDEN is always seen at his best when faced by an apparently insoluble problem. To those who understand his methods, this fact occasions no surprise, for the Canadian Premier has a way of getting down to essentials, facing them, and calling them by their right names, without fear or favor, which is as characteristic as it is remarkable. In no instance, perhaps, has this trait been seen more clearly than in his dealing with the thorny problem of the farmers' sons and the Military Service Act. In season and out of season, up and down Canada, as, indeed, throughout the whole northern American continent, the doctrine of greater production has been preached with a strong insistence. Such insistence was not in any sense undue. The circumstances of the times undoubtedly demanded and demand it. There grew up, however, as a consequence of it, an idea amongst many farmers that, for this reason, their calling was one, *sui generis*, and that when it came to a question of a call to the colors, or a call to stay on the land, no government could hesitate.

And so, when the deputation, between 4000 and 5000 strong, of farmers from Ontario, Quebec and other provinces waited on the Premier in Ottawa recently, Sir

Robert was faced with a difficult problem indeed. The farmers had a good case, and they made the most of it, but Sir Robert quickly made it clear that he had a better one. He told the farmers quite plainly that, however unpleasant the duty of the government was, they were firmly determined to carry it out. They had a duty to the men at the front, and they would not fail in that duty. If they confronted him with his own words emphasizing the paramount importance of greater and still greater production, he would stand by all he had said, but would advance an all-sufficient argument in favor of the action he was taking—that circumstances alter cases.

"Do you realize," he asked, with that direct appeal of which he is so capable, "that if the line breaks, on the western front, whether in the sector that the Canadians hold or in any other sector, the production which you can effect in this province, or in any other province of Canada, may not be of much avail for the allied cause? You speak to me," he went on, "of solemn covenants and pledges. Do you imagine, for one moment, we have not a solemn covenant and a pledge to those men, some of whom have been in the trenches for three years? Have we no pledges and covenants with them?"

Thus he carried the matter back, as he always does, to the men in the trenches, and so helped his audience to see their own hardships and their own difficulties in a truer perspective. Sir Robert, however, did not leave the matter there. No one knows better than he the loyal efforts which the farmers of Canada have made to meet the present pressing needs. And in paying a tribute to this loyalty, he gave honor where honor was due.

Now the farmers' conversion was not achieved at once. So sure, apparently, were they of convincing Sir Robert Borden of the justice of their demands that they accepted defeat with difficulty, and, before scattering to their farms again, they formulated plans for carrying on the agitation against the new order. Since then, however, not a little evidence has come in which goes to show that the farmer is thinking better of it. Reports from many districts show that farmers' sons are flocking to the recruiting stations; that they no longer desire exemption, but are apparently glad, as has proved to be the case so often, that the decision is taken out of their hands.

Under less firm and less honest treatment than that accorded to it by Sir Robert Borden, the agitation might have smoldered for months. By taking the stand he did the Canadian Premier has, once again, shown that wise statesmanship which his actions have frequently revealed in the past.

Digging

THE period of the Great War ought most assuredly to be known to the historian as the Age of Digging. There probably never before has been so much digging in the world. Everybody is digging or preparing to dig, or else regretting the precious opportunities for digging which have been allowed to slip by unutilized. The soldiers dig; the civilians dig; and the armies of the diggers, delving to win the war with some form or other of the prosaic tool of husbandry, run into the tens of millions. Every day adds to their numbers. The world of civilization is organized, one might say, into one vast camp for the purpose of digging.

The run on spades and shovels, hoes and rakes, by men and women, by boys and girls, throughout the warring world, has been enormous. The supplies have often threatened to give out. People have bought extravagantly, enthusiastically. Those who hardly knew a hoe from a rake ordered luxuriously. They wanted to be of the goodly number of patriots who dig war gardens, and they wanted up-to-date tools, such as their neighbors were using, with which to accomplish the work. The big stores and the agricultural implement makers prepared for the abnormal demand. They compiled elaborate catalogues, issued tempting dissertations for the true patriot, telling him how, when, and where to dig, and prepared special sets of tools, sets for men, sets for women, and even sets for girls and boys. They fashioned model war gardens in corners of their stores, or in the show windows, and put them in the charge of professors of the noble art of digging; while horticultural societies laid out war beds where paterfamilias and materfamilias, comfortably seated in chairs, could watch all those intricate processes of digging which are supposed to be infallible in making a potato or a tomato grow as nature and the gardener intended it should grow.

For more than four years now, the task of digging along the military fronts has been on a gigantic scale. All the while the nations at war have scoured their villages and towns for the men who could dig. These nations have poured out money to arm, feed, and train these men to dig along the most approved lines; dig from morn to night, dig as though their whole future and that of their nation depended on their digging efforts, as indeed they apparently did. Millions of men became highly specialized trench diggers, men who, stretched prone, under galling fire, could dig themselves in at top speed and perhaps, thereby, win a great victory or stave off national disaster. In time, trenches were dug that stretched well-nigh across continents, trenches for men and for guns, trenches for attack and defense, trenches that were to be the rudely constructed homes of warring men for weeks at a stretch. The countryside were literally seamed with these diggings, which ran in parallel lines with scarcely an interruption for hundreds of miles. Men struggled for their possession, or blew them to pieces with cannon, and when they were destroyed or lost, they rapidly dug others. And still the digging goes on. It has grown to be a mark and symbol of the war itself, its ceaselessness, its exacting insistence, its remorselessness of demand, and of the slavery which the success of those who brought the great human strife into being would entail.

On the whole, digging has been a great success. It has had its apparent failures, of course, among the myriad human units. There are some who may be devoutly wishing, today, that they had never gazed upon that attractive set of farming tools which once beguiled them. For

a score or two of dollars in outlay they may have had a dollar return. Others have dug and delved, have spent of their substance and their strength, and have reaped a rich harvest in honest, altruistic endeavor. But there are indubitably some larger issues of this digging which one cannot overlook. Not one who has dug has failed to reap some reward, if only he has put into the task an intent worthy of the great cause. There is thus not one who has really failed to accomplish some saving grace of benefit for the world. There is not one who, if he has really had eyes to see, has failed to realize that he has helped to dig away human prejudices, break down class distinctions, unite communities, remove racial selfishness, and give concrete expression to the new sense of the common purposes and the oneness of mankind. He has, in short, helped to dig the true foundations of the future of humanity.

Notes and Comments

JUDGING from some surface indications, it seems not a bit too early to send along the entire American front in the United States a warning to the effect that the time is near when gentlemen soft of voice, persuasive of manner, and benevolent of pretension will be offering unparalleled opportunities for the conversion of low interest bearing Liberty bonds into prospective high dividend paying oil and mining stock. Indeed, the strange thing is that these gentlemen have so long postponed their drive. A piece of advice which every Liberty bond holder should receive and act upon might be condensed into the admonition, "Look out, and hold on!"

THE Paris Salon has opened, as usual, and is attracting crowds of visitors. On the first Sunday, when the entrance fee is half price, there were 9000 visitors. This will show the Germans that not even the attentions of "Bertha" are sufficient to put a stop to the artistic life of Paris. It was M. Poincaré who insisted that the Salon should be held in spite of apparently discouraging circumstances. "Never mind what is shown, so long as it is open as usual," said the President of the Republic, with the result that the "crânerie" of Paris not only teaches the Germans a lesson, but also has encouraged many Parisians to return who had thought it advisable to leave the city.

THE business instinct now and then wanders a little too far afield in its search for new successes. For instance, there are some American communities engaged in an effort to make their advantages so well known among the American soldiers at the front, and on the way to the front, that when the war is over the veterans, influenced by judicious advertising during the war, will make a bee-line for the advertised places and settle in them. Less practical but, on the whole, perhaps more considerate communities are, however, in the majority. Their greatest desire is that as many of the boys as possible shall return home regardless of the part of the country in which they shall finally decide to settle. But they do not want any of them to come home until the job they have on hand is finished satisfactorily.

WILD LIFE, in common, it is good to note, with several British dailies, is hastening, this spring, to utter a warning against the indiscriminate destruction of birds on the plea that they harm the crops. What they do do, on the contrary, is to devour insect pests, and for this service they should be regarded as allies rather than enemies of the farmer. Wagtails, swallows, swifts, and robins, linnets, spotted flycatchers, corn buntings, summer warblers, tree sparrows, and hedge sparrows are all members of this useful army. It is little enough grain waste they occasion in comparison with the good they do.

THE house sparrow is the only bird against which the official fiat continues apparently relentless. The question is whether, in thinning down his species, more harm than good is not done, for the sparrow crusades, when undertaken promiscuously, always result in destroying numbers of other birds through failure to discriminate between the ubiquitous sparrow and his more useful brothers. The hedge sparrow, because of his name and a slight resemblance to the house sparrow, suffers much in this way. In reality he is a soft billed warbler and wholly inoffensive, and may be recognized by the shape of his head, which is smaller and narrower than that of the sparrow, his beak thinner and longer; his neck is of a bluish gray tint; his gait when on the ground is shuffling, and his general attitude is very meek when compared with the cheeky, cheerful house sparrow.

THERE is apparently an endless debate going on in the United States Army and Navy as to the relative merits and demerits of the stand-up or "choke" collar worn in both branches of the service. The nation must certainly be getting into its war-stride when it reaches the point of discussing this great issue. Lay opinion has been brought into the matter, however, and it is understood to be strongly in favor of the abolition of the stiff tunic collar. General Pershing is credited with having vetoed the turn-down collar. If, however, the army is at all anxious to get rid of the "choke," which has been abandoned in the British Army and Navy, it might only be necessary to point out its Prussian origin to make it generally unpopular. Frederick the Great put his grenadiers into enormously high stocks to make them look soldierly, and these stocks spread to practically every army in the world.

AS IN both Canada and the United States idleness is no longer to be permitted, why should not the law apply to women equally with men? Of course, if industry is good for one it is good for the other, and the efforts of both are needed to help in winning the war for freedom. What the lady with the lap dog thinks about the proposal is another matter, but undoubtedly we are rapidly approaching the time when the idle woman will be no more tolerated than the idle man.